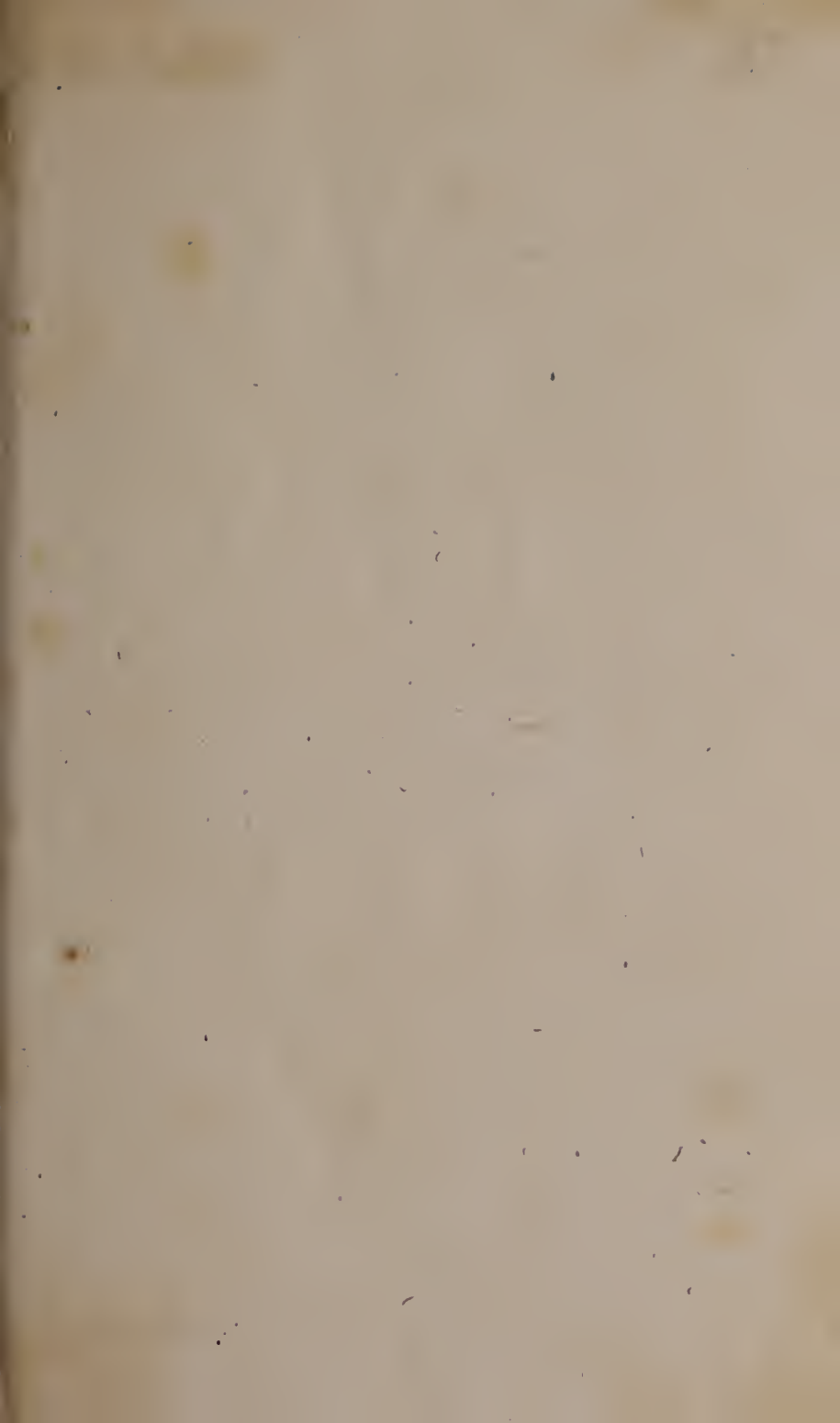
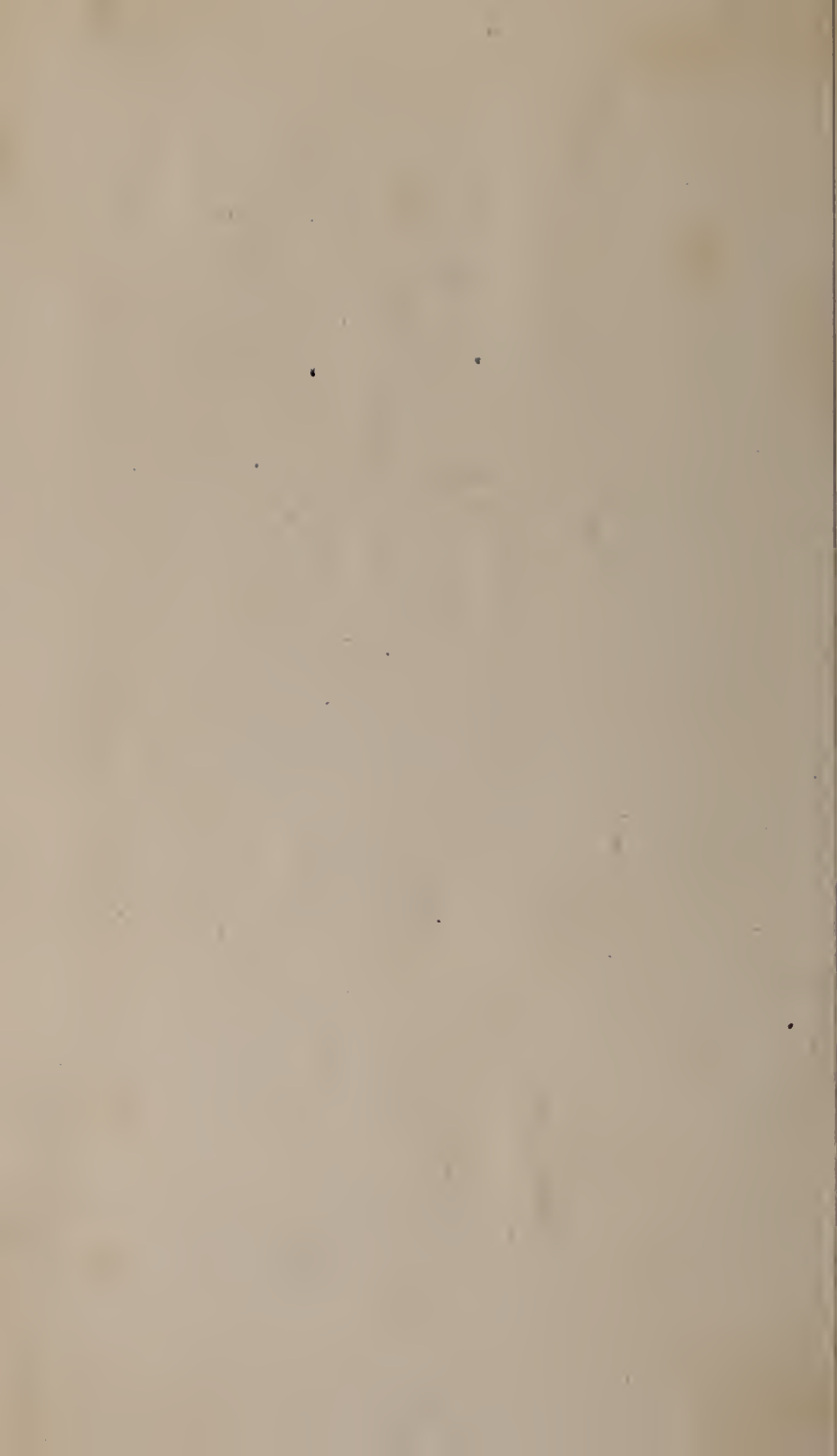


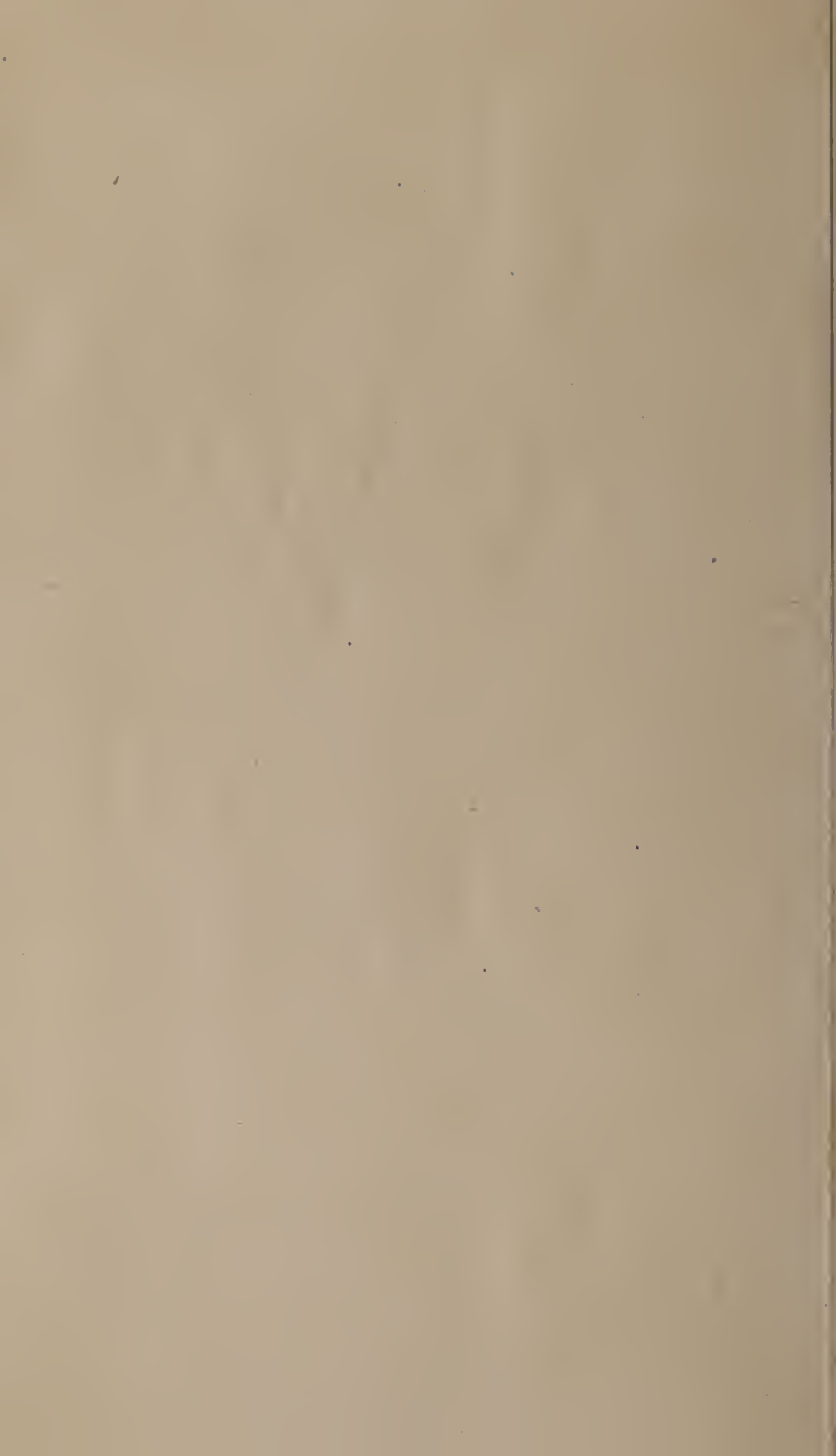
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TO

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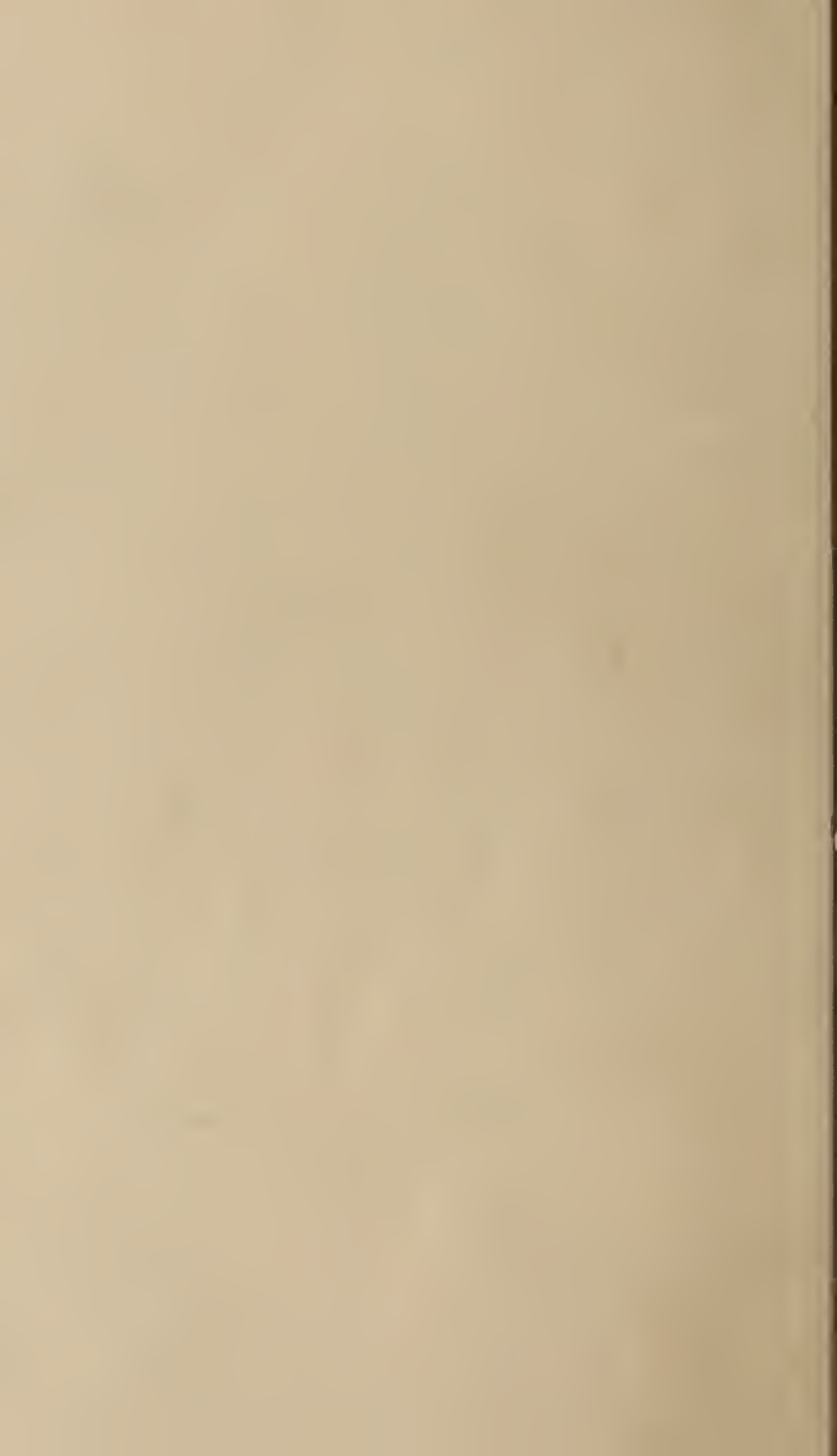
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WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1857.

[No. 3.]

Fortieth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society;

JANUARY 20, 1857.

IN submitting to the general meeting, a brief report of the proceedings of this Society during the year, it becomes a painful duty to record the decease, since the last anniversary, of several of its faithful friends and benefactors.

Among these, though not officially connected with the Society, is the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, who long felt a deep interest in the Republic of Liberia, and while Secretary of State prosecuted measures under authority of the President (General Taylor,) to ascertain its condition, character and resources, and make them publicly known. No eulogiums recently pronounced, in the Senate of the United States, (the chief scene of his labors,) on the character of this eminent statesman, have transcended the tribute justly due to his private and public worth.

That eminent banker and philanthropist, Samuel Gurney, of London, a Vice President of this Society, the amount of whose annual charities have seldom been equalled, and to whom the Government of Liberia is largely indebted for aid in obtaining possession of Gallinas, has finished his useful life on earth, and his remains repose near those of his celebrated sister, Mrs. Fry, of whose spirit he partook, and whose reward he doubtless shares.

Nor should the names of the Rev. Thomas Bond, D. D., long the editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and of the Rev. Asa Cummings, D. D., for thirty years conductor of the *Christian Mirror*, of Portland, Maine, be omitted, since both able and fearless in the cause of truth, stood ready at all times, through the press, to defend the benevolent and practical views of this Society.

Almost immediately after the announcement in the last report of the generous subscription in the State of Maine, (which had then reached nearly half the amount required) to obtain a ship for the Society, and of a resolution unanimously adopted by the friends of the object there on the 28th of December, 1855, to go forward, in full reliance upon the liberality of the good people of that State, and build the ship; the President of the Society communicated a letter from Mr. John Stevens, of Talbot county, Md., proposing to give a ship costing from \$35,000 to \$36,000 to the American Colonization Society. The means and influence by which this great gift was secured to this Society may be most briefly and accurately described in the language of

the last annual report of the Massachusetts Society: "He (Mr. Stevens,) had already corresponded with Dr. Hall, General Agent of the Maryland Society, concerning another Liberia packet, to be owned and sailed like the former, by the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company. Jan. 2, 1856, before the resolution of the Maine Committee, of December 23, was known, Mr. Latrobe, President of the Parent Society, wrote to him on the desirableness of a ship to be owned by the Society, and of his assistance in procuring it. Mr. Stevens replied, January 23, that he had nearly determined to furnish the \$35,000 supposed to be necessary, and "an additional thousand dollars would make no difference," if it should be wanted; but having been informed of the prospects in Maine, he deferred his decision until they could have an interview. February 4, Mr. Latrobe wrote again, informing him of serious difficulties still in the way of the seasonable execution of the Maine enterprise. Mr. Stevens replied February 12, offering to give the whole \$36,000; and to make all safe in case of his death, he proposed at once to transfer certain securities, which he described, amounting to \$34,828, and to advance the rest in cash; the funds and the ship, when built, to be held by trustees, for the use of the Society, and to be liable for no debts, except those growing out of its preservation and employment. The gift was accepted with thanks by the Executive Committee. Mr. Latrobe, President of the Society, Mr. Whittlesey, a member of the Executive Committee, and Dr. Hall, a Director for Life, who had been approved by Mr. Stevens, were appointed trustees; an assignment was drawn up and sent to Mr. Stevens, and was returned with his signature, and a check for the balance in a letter dated March 1. The letter was written by an amanuensis, except the last sentence of a postscript dated March 8. The gentleman who brought it stated that the life of Mr. Stevens was hanging by a thread. April 4, Mr. Latrobe was informed of his death. As he perceived his end approaching, he repeatedly expressed his joy that he had been allowed to live to finish this work." Without delay, the trustees decided upon the size and model of the ship, and a contract with Messrs. Abrahams and Ashcraft for her construction was signed on the 18th of April. As it was ascertained that to fit her with such extra conveniences and accommodations as might best suit her to the purpose of a permanent emigrant ship, some eight or ten thousand dollars in addition to the sum given by Mr. Stevens would be required, the Maryland Colonization Society made the generous loan of some eight thousand dollars, which is to be repaid by the conveyance of emigrants from Maryland to the independent colony founded by that State at Cape Palmas. With his accustomed liberality, F. W. Brune, Esq., of Baltimore, furnished two large iron water tanks capable of containing a full supply of water for emigrants on the voyage, at an expense of \$1200, while Thomas Wilson, Esq., of the same city, tendered whatever amount might be required to supply the cabin with a select and appropriate library.

This ship is of the capacity of 713 tons; her between decks have a height of seven feet, with all arrangements made in the best manner, and in accordance with the laws of the United States, for the health and comfort of emigrants; her lower hold is for supplies and cargo, while her cabin, 42 feet long, is capable of accommodating 16 passengers, and furnished in a style to compare well with that of the finest European passenger ships. The completion of this noble vessel was appropriately celebrated in Baltimore on the 25th of

November, under the auspices of the Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, who in the spirit of the illustrious founders of their institution, invited many friends of African Colonization from different cities and States to meet, view the ship, exchange congratulations, and partake of their hospitalities. The occasion awoke recollections of many venerated but departed benefactors of the enterprise; of the large honors due to Maryland for her early and generous appropriations to the cause; the favor of Providence towards it was devoutly acknowledged, and animated by memories of the past, and the vast prospect of good spreading out before them, all stood ready to renew and increase their endeavors with loftier courage and better hopes.

Though cheered by so large and valuable a gift, the committee failed not when first informed of the munificent purpose of Mr. Stevens, to communicate the fact to their friends in Maine, and earnestly suggest, that if in view of this noble act of liberality, they should think best to suspend their operations in regard to the ship, they would still pay over the subscriptions already made to the Society for its general purposes, yet to be held as a fund in trust, until such time as the Maine Society should be pleased to apply the amount of these subscriptions to the building of a ship for the Society, or designate some particular object, in connexion with the cause, to which it should be applied.

The Managers of the Maine Society, having alluded to the possible influence which the generous subscriptions of individuals in that State may have exerted upon that munificent son of Maryland, who nobly furnished the whole amount required for building that ship, add, "But while the original project has been thus suspended, it is hoped that at no distant day, when the wants of the Society and the growing trade of the young nation shall demand other vessels for constant use, a similar call will be as favorably met, and those whom God shall have prospered will gladly go beyond their former liberality of purpose."

The report on emigration of the standing committee, on that subject, submitted and adopted by the Board of Directors, at their last annual meeting, recommended special care in the selection of emigrants and in the provision for their health and comfort during the voyage and after their arrival; as also the adoption of measures for such various improvements in Liberia as might render it an inviting home to our free colored population. Subsequently, at the adjourned meeting of the Board, on the 4th of March, an able paper on the subject, was presented by the chairman of that committee, the Reverend Joseph Tracy, and it was declared "that all practicable plans for comfortable residences for emigrants, and the opening of roads and improvements, and settlement of the interior, deserve immediate consideration." The committee proceeded at once to carry into effect the views of the Board. It was resolved to make arrangements for the departure of an expedition on the first of June, to contract for two Burnetized Receptacles, to be ready for shipment on the wharf of Boston at that time, and to appoint the Rev. John Seys, who had resided, as superintendent of the Methodist Mission, several years in Liberia, a special agent to take charge of the expedition, to guard and promote the welfare of the emigrants, and subsequently to visit and carefully examine the higher eastern borders of Liberia and the adjacent country, select a site and make preparations to receive the company chosen, and expected to sail in the autumn, for the interior settlement. The Financial Secretary especially en-

trusted with the execution of these important measures, wrote immediately to the Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, requesting him to make a contract for the two Receptacles. Mr. Tracy received this request on the 11th of March, and aided by an efficient committee of the Massachusetts Society, at once commenced the work. It had been decided, that by sending out the frames and other wooden materials for these buildings, and they, in great part, prepared by machinery, the cost would be less than that of building them of materials to be found in Liberia, and "by Burnetizing them, that is, steeping in a solution of chloride of zinc the part most liable to decay," their durability might, in a considerable degree, be increased. The dimensions and general idea of these buildings having been communicated to Mr. Tracy, "the specifications and drawings were generously furnished without charge by Isaiah B. Young, architect, and Messrs. Flint and Kent, contracted to furnish the buildings, ready framed, with the joiner's and glazier's work all done, and to place them on the wharf ready for shipment for \$6,600. The freight on these Receptacles cost \$4,000, and the erection \$1,400, making the entire expense of both \$12,000."

"Each of these buildings," says the last report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, "is 96 feet long, 36 feet wide, and two stories high. Through the centre of each story, from end to end, runs a hall 8 feet wide, and another from front to rear 6 feet wide. In the second story, at each end of each hall, is a balcony of the same width, over the door below. On the lower floor, from the transverse hall to one end, is a dining room, 40 feet by 14, a stairway leading to the second story, and under the stairway a large closet, for table furniture and the like, connected with the dining room. The remaining three-fourths of the story is divided into nine rooms, each 14 feet by 15, and 9 feet high. Each room has two windows, and a door opening into the central hall. The dining room and three other corner rooms have each an additional window looking out at the end of the building. Narrow windows, one at each side of each outer door, light the halls. The second story has twelve rooms, each 14 feet by 15—except that space for the stairway is taken out of one of the rooms—and 8 feet high. The windows and doors of these rooms are as in the second story; the doors at the ends of the halls opening into the balconies with side-lights to light the halls. The roof projects about six feet at the sides and ends, which, in that latitude, is sufficient to prevent the direct entrance of the rays of the sun, at noon, at any of the windows, except slightly for a few weeks before and after the winter solstice. With a pavement or planking below, the projecting roofs form a piazza surrounding the whole house. Each is to be placed on a foundation of stone or brick rising two feet above the surface of the ground. The cooking will be done, as is usual in warm climates, in detached kitchens, of cheap construction."

The New York Colonization Society declared, through their Secretary, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, their unanimous vote to appropriate \$5,000 towards the Receptacles, while New Jersey and Pennsylvania expressed, through their societies, a readiness to co-operate in the work; the former by an advance during the year, on certain conditions, of \$2,000, and the latter by the payment of \$1,500.

The Board of Directors, at their last annual meeting, expressed by resolution the opinion that the most cogent reasons existed why the several State societies and all the friends of the cause should unite their best efforts greatly to increase the income of this Society, and in accordance with this resolution the Executive Committee, at their meeting, on the 7th of March, declared themselves deeply impressed with the importance of obtaining, during the

present year, at least a hundred thousand dollars, and, if possible, much more, it being evident to the committee that more than the above sum could be expended during the time specified with immediate and vast advantage to Liberia and the cause of African colonization; and the secretaries were instructed to make every possible effort to secure the amount specified as required, and to obtain the vigorous co-operation of the several State societies. These views of the committee were published in the *African Repository* for April, and the co-operation of the State societies earnestly invited by letters. The New York Society, at its annual meeting, on the 6th of May, voted unanimously, that in pledging to the Parent Institution the sum of \$5,000 it had been moved by a deep conviction of the importance of the measure recommended by the Directors and adopted by the committee, and that the friends of the Society might well congratulate themselves on the general harmony of opinion prevalent among the several State societies, and the increasing zeal and liberality expressed by those interested in the enterprise throughout the Union. Having stated that the appeal from Washington is for \$100,000, they add in concluding their report, "so far as the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, and the society they represent, can aid in securing the adequate income, they have not hesitated to pledge that aid." Very friendly sentiments were expressed by other State societies, and we are happy to acknowledge such a measure of co-operation as should inspire hopes for the future of still more general, constant, and efficient support to the cause.

The appointment of the Rev. John Orcutt, as Traveling Secretary of this Society, left no agency in Connecticut where his services for several years had been very successful, and on the 11th of June the Rev. Wm. Warren, a gentleman highly recommended by his predecessor and others, was invited to accept the agency for that State.

At the same time the Rev. James C. Finley, son of the venerable Dr. Finley, whose name is identified with the organization of the Society, accepted a commission of agency for the States of Illinois and Indiana. Both of the gentlemen have accepted their appointments, and engaged earnestly in their labors, and with fair promise of success.

A field of great usefulness is opening before this Society, in the State of North Carolina, and the Rev. P. S. Bryant, of the Methodist Church, a gentleman well qualified to advance the interests of the cause, has accepted an agency for that State.

The Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D., has occupied some part of his time during the year in labors for the Society in Delaware and the District of Columbia.

In Ohio, John C. Stockton, Esq., in the eastern, and the Rev. B. O. Plimpton, in the northeastern part of the State, have continued to press the claims and make collections for the Society.

In Maine and Rhode Island, with an occasional visit to New Hampshire, the labors of a long tried and faithful agent of the Society, Capt. George Barker, have been uninterrupted and attended with a good degree of success.

The Rev. J. S. Bacon, D. D., visited, during the last and the early part of the present year, several of the southwestern States, and availed himself of many opportunities, public and private, to explain the views and invite aid to the Society. Through his earnest endeavors the subject was brought to the consideration of the Georgia Legislature, many members of which expressed

their deep interest in the cause and their readiness to vote for an appropriation for its aid. Something was gained by the discussion which arose, and reasonable grounds to hope for favorable future action. In Milledgeville and Macon the public addresses of Dr. Bacon were well received, and in New Orleans and various places in Mississippi he met with such a degree of favor as to persuade him that a great work might be accomplished by patient and persevering labor for the Society.

It may deserve consideration whether some system of agencies may not be set in operation more useful than any yet known in the history and experience of this Society. The subject is already before the Board of Directors, and will doubtless receive from them the attention which its importance demands.

Maryland now sees the infant settlement, planted by her hand, nurtured by her care, and honored by her name on the African coast, risen to the dignity and clothed with the attributes of an independent State, her heart grows warm, and is stirred with new hopes and purposes for the civilization of Africa.

Virginia cherishes all her original faith in the cause, feels profoundly both its justice and philanthropy, and with veneration for the counsels, and animated by the spirit of her great statesmen, her Washington, Monroe, Madison, and Marshall, will add to the honors of patriotism those of philanthropy, and verify the brief but memorable words of her present Governor, "Africa gave to Virginia a savage and a slave; Virginia gives back to Africa a citizen and a Christian."

Nor has Kentucky failed to emulate the example of the ancient Dominion from which she sprung, but touched by the spirit of her immortal son, the echo of whose voice will die only when Liberty herself expires, in February last, by the vote of a large majority of her representatives, appropriated \$5,000 annually, without limitation of time, to aid the colonization of such free persons of color within her limits as might desire to find a home in Liberia.

The great State of New York, which has done so much through the liberality of her citizens, will yet, we have reason to believe, act generously on the subject, through her legislature, thus demonstrating both her commercial sagacity and far extending humanity.

Hopes are entertained of an early appropriation from North Carolina, the general sentiment of the leading minds of that State having long been favorable to the Society; nor is the progress of the opinion that its principles are sound and its plans practicable and benevolent, in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and Louisiana, and indeed in all the States, to be doubted. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Indiana, New Jersey, and Connecticut, have made appropriations, and it may be reasonably expected that the same will soon be done by all the States.

The increasing value of the African trade deserves public attention and the consideration of the national government. Great Britain is very sensible of this value, and while in 1854 the trade of the United States to Africa generally was \$3,146,522, that of Great Britain rose to \$23,000,000, or about eight times that amount. It is estimated that more than one hundred ships, many of them of 1,000 tons burden, regularly trade between Great Britain and the Coast of Africa, while one or more steamers leave London monthly for Liberia and other commercial communities north and south of that republic. France, Spain, Denmark, Portugal, and Germany, participate in this trade, but the

interests of England surpass those of all the other European states, and while the average annual exports from Western Africa to those states is \$15,000,000, at a commercial exchange in favor of the European merchants of about 500 per cent., motives cannot be wanting for its vigorous prosecution.

A document carefully prepared at the Department of State mentions the increase of the palm oil trade in Liberia during the three years preceding 1855 to have been from 1,000 gallons* in a year to 700,000, and that in 1855 more than thirty vessels were freighted with this article at her ports. The slave trade has been the mighty foe to all lawful African commerce; but since so powerfully checked by the combined influence of civilized settlements and the squadrons of England and the United States, it is stated by the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson (who resided eighteen years on that coast) that "twenty-five or thirty years ago there were not more than ten or twelve vessels engaged in lawful commerce; at present, however, there are more than 200, the aggregate tonnage of which greatly exceeds that of the slave trade in the days of its most uninterrupted prosperity." He further says: "There is no reason to doubt that palm oil will in a few years become one of the largest branches of commerce in the world."

By reference to the financial statement, several very interesting facts will appear, among which stands prominent that the whole amount of our receipts have been \$81,384 41. The expenditures have been \$79,394 79, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,993 62, and an indebtedness of \$24,136 74.

We have been fortunate in obtaining several legacies during the year, the payment of which had for some time been delayed. The whole amount from legacies is \$14,675 84. Of this, however, \$5,000 is the balance of the Graham legacy for the support of schools in Liberia, which is invested, according to the will, for that purpose, and therefore was not a part of our available working funds. One of the most encouraging features in the operations of the year is the large amount, \$32,676 09, received in payment for the expenses of emigrants. Another is that the auxiliary State societies have paid us in cash \$9,799 75. We also acknowledge our obligations to individual donors for liberal contributions, among and at the head of whom stands our esteemed friend Richard Hoff, Esq., of Elbert County, Georgia, who sent out fifty-four of his slaves, gave them a liberal outfit, and paid us \$2,000, with the promise of \$1,780 more, making \$3,780. Next to him stands our generous friend, John Knickerbacker, of Waterford, New York, who sent his check for \$2,500, remarking, "I take an interest in the cause, and desire to show it." Next to him is David Floyd, of Rocky Plains, Georgia, who sent nineteen of his slaves, and gave \$1,225 for their expenses, after having spent a large amount on them. Next to him is Mrs. Elizabeth Holderness, of Columbus, Mississippi, who sent fourteen slaves to Liberia, liberally provided for, and paid us \$968.

We record these instances of liberality with gratitude.

*NOTE.—The Maryland Colonization Journal thinks this an error, and that 200,000 gallons were imported from Liberia in 1852—also that in 1855 the amount exceeded 1,200,000 gallons.

Among the receipts stands one item, the first fruit of the magnificent donation of Mr. Stevens. This is \$842 07 for freight, &c., in our ship, the *Mary Caroline Stevens*. We hope it will be our privilege at the close of another year to report this amount greatly increased.

It was stated in the last report that President Roberts having fulfilled ably and successfully the office of President for eight years, had declined a re-election, and Stephen A. Benson, by a large majority, had been chosen his successor. The inauguration of President Benson took place on the 7th of January, 1856. In a valedictory address on the occasion, the retiring President having alluded to the portentous clouds which at times had obscured the horizon of the Republic, and the serious and trying conflicts through which she had passed, added : " But, fellow-citizens, we have passed triumphantly through them all, and to-day we behold Liberia no longer a doubtful experiment, but in verity and truth a fixed reality, with a government founded on the sound principles of equal justice, which maintains inflexibly the maxims of public faith, the security of persons and property, and which encourages that general diffusion of knowledge which guarantees to public liberty its permanency. A government pursuing the public good as its sole object, and regulating its means of doing so by the great principles consecrated to republicanism, and those moral principles upon which the constitution of our country is based. A government, in a word, whose conduct within and without may bespeak the most noble of all ambitions, that of promoting not only the best interests of its own citizens, but peace on earth and good will to all mankind." Of the aboriginal tribes he says : " In regard to this people we have the highest human trust committed to our hands. Let us not be unfaithful. Providence has hitherto greatly favored our efforts in the cause of freedom, has showered many blessings upon our country, and I doubt not has chosen us not only as the pioneers of better days to our unfortunate race in the scale of nationality, but also as his instruments in effecting the great work of Africa's redemption. May He who holds in his own hands the destinies of nations make us worthy of the favors He has bestowed, and enable us with pure hearts and pure hands to push forward the great work he has committed to our care. Should we neglect Heaven's high calling—should we fail to act our part in carrying out the design of Providence in reference to the civilization of Africa—who can vouch for the continuance of the national blessings which we have hitherto enjoyed." In the inaugural address of President Benson he declares one of the great ends of his administration to be " the moral, intellectual, social, and political improvement of the aborigines;" and having alluded to incontrovertible proofs of their possessing the elements of a great nation, he adds : " If these elements are so admirably manifest in the aborigines while yet in their heathenism, what earthly mind can adequately picture the great national glory that awaits this Christian republic, when the aborigines shall have fully partaken of our civilization and Christianity; when they shall be raised to a perfect level and flow in one common channel with us, socially, politically, and religiously." These generous and philanthropic sentiments express not merely the views of their distinguished authors, but the spirit of the constitution of Liberia, which, in the 13th section, imposes a high duty towards the native tribes upon the President of the Republic, in these words :

“The improvement of the native tribes, and their advancement in the arts of agriculture and husbandry, being a cherished object of this government, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint in each county some discreet person, whose duty it shall be to make regular and periodical tours through the country for the purpose of calling the attention of the natives to these wholesome branches of industry, and of instructing them in the same; and the legislature shall, as soon as it can be conveniently done, make provision for these purposes by the appropriation of money.” Most of those who occupied high offices under the former administration belong to the present cabinet, and it deserves notice, as stated in the report of the Massachusetts Society, that the Chief Magistrate of Liberia and his counsellors are persons, with hardly an exception, educated and trained for their duties in Liberia—President Benson having accompanied his parents to Liberia in 1822, when six years of age; Vice President Yates in 1829, aged eighteen; Mr. Warner in 1822, aged nine; Mr. Chavers in 1826, aged eight; Mr. Payne in 1829, aged fifteen.

The war at Sinou, which broke out in November, 1855, between the people of that county and several of the native tribes (particular accounts of the origin, progress, and calamities of which have been published) was brought to a close in the month of June last, the chiefs and head men having met President Benson at the court-house in Greenville on the 21st and 23d of that month, when, as is stated by him in his letter of June 28th to the Society, “a heavy fine was imposed on each tribe for their murderous and incendiary aggressions on the settlements in Sinou county, and further requisitions made on them which will in due time be made known.” “It is true,” adds President Benson, “that the sufferings in the settlements of Sinou county have been great, but the natives whom we have been compelled to chastise have suffered still more; so much so, as that they will never again compel us to inflict another chastisement upon them. And I assure you it is something we would always gladly avoid. The inhabitants of Sinou are now very cheerful; they indulge in the belief that a season of unparalleled prosperity in the history of their county is beginning to dawn. It is beyond doubt that the difficulties they have had will prove a great blessing to that county.” Among the most important provisions secured by the treaty with these tribes are an open and free trade with the people of the interior, a pledge that they will not make war upon any tribe without consulting the Liberian government, and the cession of the whole country belonging to the Bloo Barras. Of this territory formal possession was taken by President Benson on the 23d of June, 1856.

The entire management of this campaign reflects high credit upon its commanding officer, General Lewis, and also upon the subordinate officers and men, who were encouraged by the presence and good counsels of President Benson.

Among the evils of this war must be set down the withdrawal, for more than a month, of four or five hundred men from their ordinary pursuits; the expenditures of the government for their support when provisions were more than a hundred per cent. higher than usual; the destruction by violence and fire of the property and dwellings of eighty-eight families from four of the invaded and well nigh wasted settlements, as stated by the Rev. B. R. Wilson, and the necessity of giving succor by the government and individuals to one thousand

helpless persons to save them from starvation; the destruction, after offers of peace were made and rejected, of a number of native villages and some lives; while the demonstration, marked alike by courage and humanity, of the ability of the Liberians to vindicate their rights, to conduct promptly, vigorously, and successfully a military expedition, to subdue barbarous foes and bind them to peace, not only with the Republic but with each other and all their neighbors, unless a departure from it should be authorized by the authority of the government of Liberia; the opening of many safe avenues of trade with the interior; the awakening of industry and a sense of the necessity of agricultural labor and improvement; the acquisition of valuable territory; and the ways and means of extending the influence and benefits of civilization and the Christian faith, may yet show the affliction inconsiderable when compared with the good attained. For the relief of the sufferers at Sinou the New York Colonization Society has appropriated \$500, and has earnestly appealed to public sympathy for contributions for their benefit.

On the 13th of April, 1855, Governor Wright, of Indiana, informed the government of Liberia that he was empowered to negotiate with the Republic for land in Africa for the use and benefit of colored emigrants from that State; that it was the wish of that State to make ample provision for such emigrants, and even to offer inducements to emigration in the way of land in Liberia, which may be either held or sold; that the State desired each emigrant to receive, as a gift from it, the same quantity of land as is allowed by the Republic; that about fifty emigrants had already gone from Indiana, and as many more were preparing for a home there; that Grand Cape Mount had been mentioned as an eligible place for a settlement; and that, should the government of Liberia consent to dispose of the land desired at a price not exceeding one dollar an acre, the President was authorized to draw on the agent of the State for the sum of one thousand dollars, to be placed to the credit of the State Board of Colonization for Indiana. President Benson replied, March 29, 1856, that the sudden adjournment of the legislature of Liberia at the breaking out of the war had prevented action on the subject, which had been brought to their consideration, but that all the members had expressed themselves in favor of the proposals of his Excellency, and that he would doubtless be enabled at the next meeting of the legislature to communicate the result.

Our last report mentioned the expeditions sent out the year previous, and among them that by the barque *Lamartine*, which sailed on the 24th of December, 1855, and of which no intelligence had at the time of the last general meeting been received. This ship had a short passage of thirty days, and conveyed to Liberia the Rev. Mr. Horne and family, of the Methodist Mission; Dr. Snowden (designed to fulfil the duties of physician at Sinou) and family; several Liberians who had visited the United States, happy to return to their African home; and forty-eight others, who, one infant excepted, arrived in good health. This company was select. On arrival they were remarkably well pleased with the country. Some were from New Jersey; and, says the New York report, "in relation to this whole company, a new experiment has been made testing their capacity to provide for themselves by permitting a certain sum to each person, and then throwing on themselves the responsibility of self-support." Gratifying intelligence has been received both from this company and those sent out previously in 1855 in the two voyages of the barque *Cora*, chartered by the Parent Society.

The commencement of a promising settlement at Grand Cape Mount, on the 7th of April, 1855, under direction of President Roberts, was mentioned in the last report. The establishment and recent growth of this settlement is full of interest. Cape Mount is forty miles north of Monrovia, and the most imposing and attractive object that meets the eye of the voyager as he comes near to the coast of Liberia. President Roberts visited this place early in October, 1855, and with some fifteen men taken from the garrison put up by the first settlers for temporary residence near the sea, explored the country and found what he sought, an eligible site for the settlement—"good land, abundance of excellent water, and at sufficient elevation to secure, under ordinary circumstances, general good health."

"We found Cape Mount, as to its form," says the Rev. Francis Burns, Superintendent of the Methodist mission, "not as we had supposed; and as its appearance from the sea would indicate, but rather a common base varying in altitude from one hundred to two hundred feet, superimposed by two or three high ridges, running parallel with the line of sea coast, with deep depressions between them. The condition of the mountain indicated an abundance of good living water from springs; to the very top of the ridge we passed over the soil was good with sufficient quantities of both timber and stone for any purposes, whether public or private. On one side of this pile of hills or ridges, overlying a high common base, is the sea. On the opposite side interiorwise, is a beautiful panoramic view of rivers, and a somewhat large lake, dotted in different directions with islands of varying forms and dimensions." From this point, access is gained to thousands of the most intelligent and inquisitive natives of the coast, who seem anxious to be instructed, and disposed to hear the gospel of Christ. Cape Mount has been for centuries a notorious slave mart, and its usual accompaniments, ferocious and bloody wars with all the crimes and outrages that attend them. Here was the residence of Theodore Canot, the history of whose crimes and piracies during twenty years, as dictated by himself, has been given to the world. Who then will be surprised that the faithful missionary from whom we have quoted, pronounced it a touching scene, when on the Sabbath within the enclosure of the garrison, having preached, he administered the communion, "kneeling down on the floor of earth with the chief officer of the Republic, three ministers, and a few sheep of Christ's flock, mingling their tears, their sympathies, and their prayers on a spot of ground long known as a great rallying point of sin and shame, but for the first time since Adam lived, the scene of the holy christian eucharist." On the 4th of May, 1856, President Benson visited Cape Mount on a mission of peace, and had the happiness to settle disputes and reconcile differences which had for several years caused wars to rage so fiercely between powerful tribes as greatly to diminish the productions and population of the country. Friendly intercourse was opened between the belligerents, and trade suspended for nearly half a century began to revive. The benefit of this personal and friendly interposition of the President of Liberia to establish peace between these barbarians will be more justly appreciated when we know that it is estimated by the *Liberia Herald*, that from the year 1848, to January, 1856, there have been not less than 100,000 natives killed and sold out of the Vey country. Over that bloody soil of fraud, piracy, cruelty and shame, now floats the flag of freedom, and amid that darkness is seen the sign of Him who is the

light of the world. In view of the importance of this settlement, and with the view of strengthening it with additional numbers, in compliance with the earnest request of the President of Liberia, it was decided to send one of the Receptacles to this place, and nearly one hundred of the emigrants, who embarked in the *Elvira Owen*, which sailed from Savannah on the 20th of May. This ship of 872 tons, was chartered and fitted out with ample stores in Boston, by the Financial Secretary; here she took on board the frames of the two Receptacles, and a valuable medical library and surgical instruments and apparatus of the late Dr. Rufus Kittridge, of Portsmouth, which were bequeathed by him to the government of Liberia, and valued at \$5,000. A supply of seeds for the contemplated garden of the Receptacle, Bibles and Testaments from the Bible Society, with primers from the Tract Society, were placed on board for the use of the emigrants and general distribution among them. The charter of this ship cost \$4,400, and her invoice amounted to about \$28,000. In Hampton Roads, 179 emigrants were secured on board, and 142 at Savannah, making in all 321. After a passage of fifty days, the *Elvira Owen* arrived at Monrovia, having lost twenty-one of her emigrants by measles, diarrhæa, and other diseases. No cause has been ascertained for this unusual mortality. Could the best accommodations and provisions, the most earnest and unremitting attentions, combined with much medical knowledge on the part of Mr. Seys, have availed, it had not occurred. Through the rare industry, practical good sense and energy of Mr. Seys, the two Receptacles by the last advices were erected, and occupied by those of the emigrants who desire a temporary home in them, while others, destined to Clay-Ashland, (or the Kentucky settlement,) had visited the place, selected their sites for a residence, and removed their effects into houses rented for occupation during the first six months, intending, says Mr. Seys, "while well and able to work, by putting in a crop to help themselves to live when off the hands of the Society. I have urged this most strenuously upon all who are agriculturists, and they are taking advice. Ware, Baldwin, Fulkerson, Holderness, and their families, have already gone, and Law, Morton and others are preparing to follow."

From Cape Mount he wrote on the 3d September: "I am delighted with this place; there is nothing wanted but men, means and enterprize, to make it one of the flourishing commercial ports of Western Africa; while the fertile soil, the pure and cool and abundant supply of excellent water, all conspire to make it a most desirable home for emigrants from the United States. It ought to be sustained by the utmost energy and zeal." On the 9th of November, Mr. Seys wrote that "the removal of such emigrants at Cape Mount as had been attacked by fever on the lower ground of the garrison, to their mountain house was almost incredible: Women who had to be carried in hammocks, were soon revived by the pure air around, invigorated by the delightful sea breeze, and so cheered up the inimitable prospect and scenery, that before the close of the day they were walking about the house." But two deaths had occurred among the emigrants landed at Cape Mount—one adult and one child, making four in all—3 children and 1 adult out of the 300 who arrived at Monrovia. On the 9th of November, Mr. Seys had made all preparations at Monrovia for an immediate departure to explore the high lands interior from Monrovia, and on his return in about fourteen days, to visit the elevated district of country purchased by the New Jersey Colonization Society, east of Grand Bassa, and having fixed

the site, to prepare for the arrival, by the Mary Caroline Stevens, of those destined to found the interior settlement.

Of the impression made upon the mind of Mr. Seys, on revisiting Liberia, after an absence of fifteen years, we are informed by the following passage in a letter of the 26th of August, to the Recording Secretary :

"I am delighted with the improvements in this town, up the river, and every where I turn. Brothers Horne and Burns, and myself, went up to Millsburgh last Wednesday and returned the next day. We found Mrs. Wilkins and Miss Kilpatrick well, the premises in fine order, save the house, which leaks badly, a beautiful flower-garden, and the school in flourishing condition. This school of girls, you know, is a nursery of the church. Eternity alone will tell how many have here been brought into the fold of the Redeemer, lived to glorify His name on earth, and are now in the church triumphant. We stopped at a number of places : Caldwell, Clay-Ashland, and others, and everywhere I discovered with the utmost satisfaction a degree of improvement truly encouraging. At the *Bellevue* farm of Mr. Jordan, a steam sugar mill is in operation, and he is making sugar and syrup. Several friends here, knowing my familiar acquaintance with the whole process, requested me to give a few hints on the subject. So by writing at night and very early in the morning, I have succeeded in preparing for the press a little treatise on the cultivation of the sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar. I trust the humble offering to the interests of Liberia will be of some future advantage. There is no finer country in the world for sugar-cane than Liberia. This I said twenty years ago, in public places everywhere, and every day demonstrates the truth of my saying. Messrs. Jordan, Richardson, Blackledge, and others, have acres upon acres of cane, and such cane as no one of fifteen West India islands I have been in, can excel."

On the 24th of October, the Executive Committee referred the subject of establishing a common English and Agricultural school in each of the Receptacles in Liberia, to a select committee, who on the 7th of November, reported a plan which was adopted. The committee stated in their report, that each Receptacle would accommodate one hundred and twenty-five emigrants, about one-third of whom would be of a proper age to attend school ; that some adults might attend with benefit ; that the Society's ship would make two voyages in a year, bringing emigrants to each Receptacle at the end of six months, so that they would be constantly occupied ; that as she would carry 196 adults, equal to about 240 of all ages, we might expect a school of forty scholars to be kept up at least ten months in the year, in which the rudiments of a common school education might be acquired ; that as land suitable for cultivation would surround or adjoin each Receptacle, adults as well as children might find benefit to mind as well as body, by agricultural occupation, and do something perhaps much towards their own support. On recommendation of the committee, it was resolved to establish such a school in connection with each Receptacle ; to apply the income of the legacy of ten thousand dollars from Augustus Graham, now amounting to 660 dollars annually, to the support of those schools ; that board and lodging be allowed to the teachers as part of their compensation ; that the children of parents who are unable to educate them, be allowed a reasonable privilege beyond the term of six months ; that should the schools not be full, the agents of the Society be authorized to place in them a certain number of pupils who may pay for their instruction, and thus the teachers be occupied and education be extended. That the teachers be men of piety, maintain Sabbath schools, and give instruction in the Bible and religious books ; that each Receptacle have a suitable library ;

that a board of trustees, consisting of the President of the Republic, the agents and physicians at Cape Mount and Monrovia, be chosen with authority to appoint and remove the teachers, subject to the approval of this committee, and adopt regulations for the benefit of all concerned, and that the teachers be required to report fully and minutely to the trustees at the end of each term of five months. The American Bible, Tract, and Sunday School Union Societies, as they have generously done on former occasions, kindly contributed a liberal supply of their books for the use and benefit of these schools.

On the 29th of November, sailed from Norfolk, on her first voyage, the Society's ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, with 217 emigrants. Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, one of the Directors of this Society—a gentleman the value of whose services during many years to the cause generally, and whose superintendence of the entire construction of the ship especially, are highly appreciated by this Society—took passage in this ship and consented to attend to important matters of business, and make all requisite arrangements for conducting the business of the ship while at Liberia.

The following table will give all necessary information touching the character of the emigrants:

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Showing the number of Emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries, from each State, from 1820 to 1856, inclusive.

Number of vessels sent to December, 1855,	-	-	-	-	-	112
Number of emigrants sent to December, 1855,	-	-	-	-	-	8,964
Number born free,	-	-	-	-	-	3,623
Number that purchased their freedom,	-	-	-	-	-	306
Number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia,	-	-	-	-	-	5,035

Number sent in 1856, as follows:

No.	Vessels.	Time of sailing.	Born free.	Emancip'd.	Purchased themselves.	WHERE FROM.													Total.
						Mass.	Conn.	Penn.	Md.	Va.	N. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	Tenn.	Ky.	Mo.	Cal.	
1	Ship Elvira Owen,	May 20	44	269	8	-	2	-	4	57	41	85	2	14	42	67	7	-	321
2	Ship M. C. Stevens,	Dec. 6	9	196	12	6	-	1	1	103	13	56	3	1	13	19	-	1	217
			53	465	20	6	2	1	5	160	54	141	5	15	55	86	7	1	538

Recapitulation.

Massachusetts,	-	34	Alabama,	-	-	-	104	Cherokee Nation,	1
Rhode Island,	-	33	Mississippi,	-	-	-	536	California,	1
Connecticut,	-	46	Louisiana,	-	-	-	261		
New York,	-	199	Tennessee,	-	-	-	674	Total number,	9,502
New Jersey,	-	35	Kentucky,	-	-	-	585		
Pennsylvania,	-	179	Ohio,	-	-	-	55		
Delaware,	-	5	Indiana,	-	-	-	78		
Maryland,	-	510	Illinois,	-	-	-	34	No. born free,	3,676
Dist. of Columbia,	104		Missouri,	-	-	-	83	No. that purchased	
Virginia,	-	3,315	Michigan,	-	-	-	1	their freedom,	326
North Carolina,	-	1,158	Iowa,	-	-	-	3	No. emancipated	
South Carolina,	-	415	Texas,	-	-	-	16	in view of emi-	
Georgia,	-	1,030	Choctaw Nation,	7				grating to Liberia	5,500

Among the greatest events of the year, in relation to the interests and prospects of this Society and Liberia, was the departure from Boston for Monrovia, December 28th, of the ship *Dirigo*, chartered by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia to convey to the late distinguished President of the Republic of Liberia, and now President of Liberia College, the materials for the erection of a substantial and convenient college building on a tract of land granted for that purpose by the Legislature of that Republic. This subject cannot be presented to the general meeting more briefly, clearly, and comprehensively than in the language of the able Secretary of the Trustees for Donations, in Liberia, in their recent published statements.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.—This College was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia, approved December 24, 1851. Its charter is nearly the same as the best college charters in the United States. It vests the control of the Institution in a Board of Trustees, of not less than nine nor more than thirteen members. The Board fills its own vacancies, except that four members are to be nominated by the President of the Republic. It is endowed, by the Legislature, with one hundred acres of land, selected as the best location for the College. The Trustees have the power of appointing and removing all officers of instruction and government in the College, except that for the present, and until they see fit to take the exercise of that power into their own hands, those officers may be appointed by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia.

These last named trustees were incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved March 19, 1850, with power to hold real and personal estate to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the income whereof shall be applied to the promotion of collegiate education in Liberia. The amount received from donations and income of investments is about twenty-four thousand dollars.

The Trustees of Donations have, with the approbation of the Trustees of the college and of the friends of Liberia generally, appointed the Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, late President of the Republic of Liberia, to the Presidency of the college, and he has accepted the office. There is reason to believe that the other necessary members of the faculty will be engaged as soon as preparations can be made to employ them; and some important arrangements are in progress for insuring their support. Some provision has also been made for the support of indigent students while pursuing their studies.

The next step, for the taking of which everything else must wait, is the erection of a college building on the college lands. For this a plan has been devised, furnishing a dining room, library, rooms for recitation and study in classes, apartments for two members of the faculty with their families, and dormitories and study-rooms for twenty-two students, but capable, if necessary, of receiving a larger number. The outer walls, and the partition walls of the lower story, are to be of brick, and the whole, as required by the climate, to be surrounded by piazzas supported on iron frames. The plan admits of easy and economical enlargement, whenever the growth of the college shall require it.

The greater part of the materials for this building, and its necessary appurtenances, have been procured and shipped. The cost of the remaining materials, and of the labor of erection, is very nearly known. The whole expense will be about twenty thousand dollars.

As it is indispensable that the Trustees of Donations should have in their hands a fund at least equal to that already received, to meet the current expenses of the college; and as the other funds, to which allusion has been made, are not at their disposal for this purpose, or, at present, for any purpose; they are compelled to appeal to the friends of Liberia and of Christian civilization, learning, and piety, in Africa, for aid.

It will occur to many, that there are individuals of sufficient largeness of

mind, of heart, and of estate, to grant this aid ; and it is true that any one who should do it, would earn the lasting gratitude of Africa and all her friends.

This college building will be 70 feet long, 45 feet wide, and three stories high. It will contain apartments for two members of the college faculty and their families, who will reside in the building and have the immediate oversight of the students ; a dining room sufficient for these families and the students ; a room for the library and philosophical apparatus ; a hall to be used as a chapel, lecture room, or for any other purpose for which all the students need to be convened ; rooms for recitation and for study in classes ; dormitories for students, and the necessary offices, store rooms, and other accommodations. The kitchen is to be a detached building, in easy communication with the dining room.

The walls of the college building are to be of brick, on a foundation of Liberia granite rising two feet above the surface of the earth. About half of the brick goes out in the Dirigo. The remainder, with the lime, will be procured in the immediate vicinity.

The building will be surrounded by a verandah eight feet wide, supported by an iron frame, the posts of which will be inserted into blocks of granite. Doors open from each story of the building into the corresponding story of the verandah.

The site for the college building is an elevation on the right or northwest bank of the St. Paul's river, about twelve miles from Monrovia and eight from the Atlantic ocean, both of which will be visible from its cupola, and probably, when some intervening forest trees are cleared away, from its base. The tract of one hundred acres on which it will stand, is well adapted for a model farm, and is in the immediate vicinity of the oldest, largest, and richest agricultural settlements in Liberia.

The buildings will be able to accommodate forty or fifty students, besides the President and a Professor, or two Professors, with their families and attendants.

In the early part of the year a society was organized in New York, with a view to the exploration of Western Africa, but of its present purposes and prospects we have no exact information. In this connection it may be mentioned that a company has been formed in Liberia with the view of opening a road 20 feet wide, to the distance of 200 miles into the interior. The leaders in this enterprise will seek a charter from the Legislature, and, should it be granted, they believe that in twelve months their work will be completed to the distance of thirty or fifty miles into the interior.

Much valuable testimony has been given to the public, during the year, going to establish the character and influence of the Liberian Government, the growth and prosperity of its schools, and multiplying settlements, the increase of agricultural industry and improvement, and the adaptedness of its institutions to secure the highest permanent benefits to its own citizens and to Africa. The Rev. Thomas Officer, for some time connected with a mission founded in a spirit little favorable to this Society, sums up the result of his observations of Western Africa, as a mission field, in these words : " We have now seen that the wants of the people of Western Africa are numerous and great—that they are of such a kind as can best be met by the introduction of Christian settlements—that the natural advantages of the country are amply sufficient to sustain such communities—that the peculiarity of the climate is such as renders it altogether best that these settlements be made up of black men, that there is no good reason to deny the black man's capacity for the work—and that the Republic of Liberia opens up the most important situations for these mission settlements."

Recent intelligence from the Rev. B. J. Drayton, Governor of the Independent State of Maryland, at Cape Palmas, states that peace prevails with the surrounding tribes; that the Palmas tribe now observes the Lord's day; that agriculture is receiving attention, and that efforts were made to open roads into the interior, to extend trade and settle differences with the people of the adjoining country. A treaty of friendship and commerce has been ratified between this State and the Republic of Liberia.

By the Legislature of Liberia, a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation has been ratified between that Republic and the Free Hanseatic Towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg.

Early in the year the Rev. Alex. Crummell, of Monrovia, appealed for aid in the construction of a suitable building for the Library of the Monrovia Lyceum. In a single week offers to supply the sum required were made separately, by three gentlemen, residing in different cities. That of a gentleman of New York was accepted. Such an evidence of regard to the interests of education and intellectual improvement in Liberia should be recorded with honor.

A specimen of pure malleable native iron has been discovered in Liberia. The Rev. Joseph Tracy, of Boston, took charge of what was thought to be but a fragment of iron ore from that Republic—and submitted it to the careful analysis of Dr. A. A. Hayes, of that city. The analysis afforded pure iron 98.40 quartz grains, magnetic oxyd of iron and zeolite 1.60 = 100. The commercial value of this article will depend upon its abundance and expense of obtaining it for market. It may prove of very great value.

The consular system of the United States was remodelled by act of Congress in 1855, and authority given to appoint a consular or commercial agent to reside at Monrovia, with a salary of \$1000. The office of commercial agent for that place has been conferred on Dr. G. Z. Forney, of Pennsylvania, who has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Of the great work of missions in which many faithful servants of the Redeemer are engaged in Africa, we can only say that a divine blessing rests upon their labors, and that it is bright with promise. In that remarkable community of Sierra Leone, two hundred native languages are spoken, and many native Africans are preparing, in schools, to become teachers and missionaries to their barbarous kindred. The gospel is now preached in the capital of Ashanti, and the King of Dehom has expressed his wish that missionaries should come and reside in his dominions. English and American missionaries have planted the christian church in the populous cities of Yoruba.

The last three years have been signally distinguished by valuable geographical and ethnological discoveries in Africa. Doctors Barth, and Vogel, and Richardson, and other bold and enterprising travelers, have penetrated to the great and populous regions of Central Africa, determined by astronomical observations, the positions of many places hitherto unknown, and revealed the shocking cruelties inflicted by powerful and warlike tribes, in their expeditions to plunder and subdue their unoffending, but weaker neighbors. In one of these expeditions Dr. Vogel saw 36 prisoners cut to pieces alive, and of the four thousand slaves carried off, all women and children under twelve years of age, 3,500 died of dysentery and small pox before they reached Kuka. The English Niger expedition, successfully conducted by Dr. Baikie, has opened commerce in regions not before visited, and added 250 miles of the Chadda above the point reached by Allen and Oldfield, to our maps. Mr. Anderson has

visited Lake Ngami, and Lieut. Burton, with resolution seldom equalled, entered Harvar and Barbera, and again gone forth to the inner sea of Uniamese and the sources of the Nile. The Rev. Robert Moffat has spent seven months in exploring a very extensive, beautiful and well watered country; while his son-in-law, Dr. Livingston, with Roman courage, but the spirit of an apostle, has twice crossed the African continent, surveyed and described the province of Angola, traced the courses of before unknown, but mighty rivers, crossed unknown mountains, and studied nature and man in vast regions, shrouded in the past forever from the observation of the civilized world, and having through the favor of Providence returned to London, he invites England and all the nations blessed by christianity, to make Africa a partaker of the sublime truths and imperishable hopes of the gospel.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the Rev. John Seys, has recently been appointed by the President, agent for recaptured Africans on the coast of Africa, an office created by the act of Congress of 1819, for the suppression of the slave trade.

Against this traffic, has this Society from its origin borne a solemn testimony, and regarded its entire abolition and the civilization of Africa as among its greatest and most beneficent anticipated results. Never should be forgotten the obligations of this Society to the Congress and President of the United States, Mr. Monroe; to the former for the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, 1819, for the suppression of the slave trade, and the repeated liberal appropriations by which it has been sustained; to the latter for that wise sagacity which enabled him in executing most effectually these provisions, essentially, to aid in laying on the shore of Africa the permanent foundations of a free and christian commonwealth; and clearly, the amount expended in aid of Liberia, has far exceeded in effect for the act specified, that of any equal direct expenditure ever made. The great endeavors of christian nations against this iniquity have availed much. According to Mr. Wilson, whose opinion is entitled to much respect, "more than 2000 miles of sea coast has been relieved from this scourge; and perhaps more than 20,000,000 of human beings interiorward, have been restored to comparative peace and happiness by the operations of the squadron along the coast." If compelled to deplore some revival of this trade, and the reported fitting out in our own ports, of a considerable number of vessels destined to shelter their infamy under their country's flag, we may rejoice that their occupation, so at war with the true interests not only of Africa, but of mankind, must forever incur the condemnation of the civilized world. Nor in justice to its profound convictions of duty to the human race, can this Society fail to express its admiration of the able and arduous labors commenced in youth and protracted to age, in both America and Europe, of a distinguished son of Virginia, a Vice President of this Society, the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, to secure the denunciation of the African slave trade as piracy by the law of nations.

Thankful to the Supreme Ruler in all human affairs for the measure of success which has attended our efforts, let us see the wisdom of his Providence, both in the combination of causes, as well as in the ordering of particular events. In the late discoveries of the great geographical features of Africa, her various and abundant resources, her populous tribes and nations, in the multiplication of missionary stations and missionary laborers, on nearly all parts of her coast, and far into the interior, in her wrongs and her sins, her misery and her capacity, in her dark and bloody history, her exiled children, and her opening gates, let us discern signs of her redemption, and motives for our beneficence. For long ages is our work. It may stand while the world stands. Let the people of the United States see and feel its glory. Sensible that the greatest trust for humanity is committed to their hands, let them hasten to invite the broken tribes and mighty nations of Africa from her deserts and her thickets, from her gloomy forests and darker habitations of cruelty into the dominions of christian law and the fold of God.

Recent Intelligence from Liberia.

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN SEYS.

MILLSBURGH, Dec. 3, 1856.

Rev. W. McLain,

Financial Secretary A. C. S.,

Rev. and Dear Sir:—I had the pleasure of writing to Rev. Mr. Gurley on the 7th ultimo, and giving him an account of my movements up to that time, informing him of my then being on the point of leaving Monrovia on our tour in the interior. An opportunity is now afforded in the sailing of the barque Shirley, for continuing my report up to date. I regret very much that it will not be in my power, for want of time, to transcribe and forward by this conveyance my journal of the very interesting routes just completed, through the Queah and Bassa countries. A mere sketch of our journeyings, with the conclusion to which I have arrived in reference to the location of the Interior Settlement, is all that my present very urgent and multiplying duties will allow me to submit.

We left Monrovia on the morning of the 7th November. The Hon. J. H. Paxton, an old personal friend, who kindly consented to accompany me; Mr. Campion, agent for the new settlement; Jenkins, the Vey man employed as my personal attendant and cook, with seven carriers, afterwards increased to nine, made up our number to thirteen persons. We went up the Mesurado river a distance of ten miles east southeast, which is the head of navigation, landed, and walked ten miles to a native town, where we spent the night. A walk of twenty-one miles the next day, through a very fertile undulating country, finely timbered and well watered, brought us up to *Pawble*, a native town, where we spent the next day, Sabbath, and held religious meetings with the natives twice:—Mr. Paxton, who speaks several of their dialects, acting as our interpreter. The headman of this town, Gayison, an old friend of mine, received me with joy, and being exceedingly anxious that the new settlement should be in the Queah country, made an eloquent speech on the subject, and accompanied us in our explorations on Monday and Tuesday, through a most inviting, elevated, and rich mountainous range of country, from ten to sixteen miles from his town. Meantime *Zoda Quee*, who had known me years ago during my superintendence of the Methodist Missions in Liberia, hearing of my being at Gayison's town, sent an escort of eight men, among them his own son, a distance of twelve miles, to accompany me to his town. On Wednesday we accompanied the escort to the residence of my old friend, and his

reception of me, as in the case of Gayison, was not merely cordial, but enthusiastic. This man, a powerful chieftain, in a speech which he also made to an assembly of headmen and others, insisted that this first interior settlement of Americans be made in his country, and offered to accompany us in person to search out the hilly range immediately in his neighbourhood. This was done, and faithfully, though the whole route was performed at the expense of sore feet, skinned shins, bruised and lacerated extremities, several severe falls, and sometimes, on my part, under the influence of fever, with a pulse at 128 to the minute, and a degree of lassitude only known in Africa. At *Zoda Quee's* territory, about ten miles from his town a mountain site was found, excelling the others, and not to be surpassed in the accumulation of every thing needful and desirable for the object we contemplate. Excellent timber, in quantities and variety, the purest water, and soil fifteen inches deep. On Saturday we left for Robertsville, fourteen miles distant and due west, on our way to the St. Paul's river, which I designed to take on our return to Monrovia, thus making an entire circuit.

On Saturday evening we were all very kindly received, welcomed, and most hospitably entertained by Mrs. Wilkins and Miss Kilpatrick, at the Seminary for young females in Millsburgh. Here we spent the Sabbath, holding religious services in the M. E. Church at the polite request of Rev. Mr. Gross, and on Monday took one of the packet row-boats for Monrovia, as our own boats had been sent down the Mesurado the day we commenced our route.

On arriving in Monrovia on Monday the 16th, I soon learned that the Government schooner *Lark* would sail, as I expected, by 6 the next morning for Grand Bassa. In her I must go, and in her return, or there would be no going or coming at all, with any certainty. So making some hurried arrangements we took passage in the *Lark* the next morning. I deeply regretted that Mr. Paxton, to whom I felt much indebted for his aid—possessing as he does much influence among the natives—could not accompany me to Bassa. He is a member of the Cabinet, and the approaching session of the Legislature prevented him. In his stead, however, I obtained the company of Mr. John Clarke, a native of Bassa, who for many years, during his boyhood, was a member of my family, and for a

long time a teacher in the Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Head winds, calms, and adverse currents, all combined, hindered us from reaching Bassa until the morning of Thursday. We landed at Fishtown, the surf tolerable on that occasion, but found much difficulty in obtaining natives to carry our luggage. At the Rev. Mr. Rambo's, Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, we found a delightful home. This gentleman's beautiful location, "Palm Grove," is less than a mile from the landing and two miles from Upper Buchanan. Mr. Rambo had kindly, by letter, invited me to his house, and promised to accompany me to "the mountains."

We walked up to Buchanan, a hot walk on the beach of two miles, that same day; and with some difficulty obtained, through Mr. Liles, merchant, a boat and hands to go up the river the next day. The next day we were ready to start at 7 from Mr. Rambo's, but when we got to Buchanan, the boys all ran away, and a new set of hands had to be employed. These had not eaten, and we must needs stop at Harrisburgh to buy some food for the boys, but there was nothing to be bought. A few potatoes were dug, hardly thicker than a man's finger, and a few eddoes, not ripened. After cooking these we left again, reached Mr. Von Brunn's, and there took our own refreshment. This gentleman is a native, educated at Sierra Leone by the Church Missionary Society at Fourah Bay, and subsequently became a Baptist Missionary. He was not at home, but his lady received us very cordially. At 2 we left for the "Rapids," a boat and canoe carrying ourselves, our baggage and our carriers of burdens. The current became increasingly swift, and at last it was announced that the rapids were in sight. We reached them, we got into them, but for nearly half an hour our boys could not make an inch of headway, while Mr. Rambo, who was at the helm, had to exercise the utmost skill to keep the bow of our little boat head on to the mighty rushing waters, or we must have been hurled around, swept broadside down the impetuous stream, upset, and perhaps some lives lost. As it was we were driven on the rocks, then our boat stuck fast, and from it we had to be taken by little and little in the canoe and landed, thus being mercifully preserved by an Almighty power from imminent danger. On re-embarking above the rapids we proceeded one or two miles more, landed, walked to King Ben's town, through a heavy rain, and here found, as everywhere else, the natives starving. They live on the kernels

of the palm nut and on palm cabbage, an article which requires the tree to be cut down in order to get it out, being the heart of the tree or leaves in embryo. There was no rice to be bought—no cassavas, no plantains; and the kug, a very storic, sat with all the indifference imaginable, and never asked our errand, nor seemed to care aught about it or us. The hut appropriated to Mr. Rambo and myself was too filthy, and we preferred an unfinished hut, open and insecure but clean. We held divine service, after sending off a boy with some tobacco and cloth to try and buy, in a neighboring Pessah town, some food for our carriers. In this he succeeded, and our boys had some supper, while we partook of the ham and bread, brought from Buchanan, with a little chicken we contrived to get.

On Saturday we left for the mountains, and reached Ghee's town, within two hundred feet of its summit and twelve miles distant, at half past one P. M. The country through which we passed was finely timbered, though the forests not so dense as in the Queah country. The ascent was over spur, followed by spur, and fine streams of water intervening. Ghee's town is on a beautiful plateau, or table land, with the most fertile soil in and around it imaginable, and would make an admirable mission station. The town was the most dilapidated and filthy I ever saw. As we were all very much fatigued and could go no further that day, indeed no other place to go to for spending the Sabbath within reach, we determined to stay, but the hut given to us was the most forbidding, and we could not consent to occupy it. So, as a *dernier resort*, I determined to build a hut forthwith. At 2½ we dug the first hole for a corner post, and at 8 it was done, and Mr. Rambo and myself in it, having caused a fire to be made while the boys thatched the roof. We slept comfortably, though had it rained the thatching was so imperfectly done we must have been wetted. The next day Mr. Rambo preached at 11 and 1 at 3, and as it proved to be a rainy day, my man Jenkins insisted that he be permitted to clean out the first rejected hut, spread borrowed mats, not the most inviting in the world, on the floor, transfer our bamboo bunks and bedding, and "Sunday or no Sunday," move into this, where the roof at any rate was tight. We consented, and well we did, for it rained most heavily that night, with very severe thunder and lightning.

On Monday we sallied out and explored the mountain, ascended its very summit; judged it from the only data in our power

to be from 550 to 600 feet above the sea, and twenty-six miles from Buchanan. The king of this place, old *Ghee*, had been dead more than a year, and was unburied in a hut in the town, but his brother, the present *Ghee*, had the original paper ceding this territory to the New Jersey Colonization Society. On this ground I stood, and Mr. Rambo and myself left our names and the date, on a very large tree on the highest part of the mountain. It is a fine place, and though most difficult of access, the sides of the mountain extremely rocky, yet it could be cleared and made the site for a flourishing town, men and means being at hand and sufficient time allowed for operating, before an emigration be located on the spot. As the *Lark* had gone to Sinoe for the members of the Legislature from that county, and would be at Bassa in the middle of the week, in order to be there in time, or be left and remain perhaps for weeks, we started from *Ghee's* on Tuesday, passed through the fearful rapids again, our lives being endangered, and arrived safely at Buchanan at 5½ P. M. The boat and canoe had been sent up by Mr. Liles very punctually, and at 7 we were again at "Palm Grove," where, arriving with a slight attack of fever, the kindness and attention of that good and hospitable man of God, its proprietor, were manifested with the most fraternal sympathy.

On Wednesday I spent some hours at Buchanan, looking after the interests of the Society, of which an account with particulars will be forwarded, and in the afternoon walked to Fishtown for a similar purpose.

On Friday morning the *Lark* arrived, but had been crippled in a strong breeze off Grand Core and carried away her topmast.

Some twenty persons—men, women and children, with any quantity of trunks, boxes and luggage—went on board off Fishtown. The surf—no new thing; I have known it for twenty-two years—was horrible. We were all wet, wet to the skin, and almost every trunk soaked, their contents saturated. But by 4 P. M. the two boats of the *Lark*, with their indefatigable crews, had made three trips, for no other boat could be had in Bassa for love or money, and we were "all aboard,"—legislators, ministers for conference, &c., thirty-three all told.

As usual we had a long passage. The wind scant, the current setting the other way now, and the vessel, an excellent sailer when in good trim, but now a *Lark* with one wing broken. On Sunday, at 10 A. M., within two miles of our anchorage,

we had to drop anchor, becalmed off the South beach in sight of the town. By a vote, which some friend insisted on offering and passed very unanimously, I preached at 11 to our passengers and crew, and the sea breeze setting in we took anchor, ran in, and dropped anchor again at 2½ P. M. At ¼ to 3, I was on shore, and after a little refreshment, had the privilege of listening to a most edifying discourse from Rev. Mr. Thomas, Chaplain to the U. S. Frigate *Jamesstown*, then in port, the flagship of the squadron under command of Commodore Crabbe. This sermon was delivered in the M. E. Church to a crowded congregation.

Monday was the great day in the history of Liberia, December 1. No business could be done. All were engaged in processions, rejoicings, and in attending an oration delivered in the M. E. Church by a son of the great and good Elijah Johnson, deceased.

With some little effort and perseverance I left Monrovia yesterday morning with a part if not all the necessary articles and implements for the location of the New Settlement in the Queah Country: having come to the deliberate conclusion that I owe it to the American Colonization Society and all its friends to select a site in that region in preference to any other hitherto examined. I am staying at my friend's (Mrs. Wilkins;)—have employed four sawyers, one carpenter, four clearers of land and agriculturists, one interpreter, one steward and stewardess; and so soon as the pioneers arrive Dr. Smith is to join us.

As it is due to all who are interested, to know my motives for arriving at the conclusion above named, permit me to state the reasons why I have selected the *Queah* instead of the *Bassa* country as the site of the New Interior Settlement:—

1. The mountain, on the brow of which I design building the new town, is about fifty-one miles from Monrovia, and thirty due east of Millsburgh on the St. Paul's river. It is about 140 feet from the valley east of it, and not less than 225 from the sea, the height of Cape Mesurado. It is a continuation of the same range which terminates in the Junk Mountains, so very visible from the sea, and is a part of the same range taking a more northerly direction and going through the Goulah country.

2. It is easily accessible from Monrovia, at the end of the second day's travel.—The first day being taken up in water conveyance, 21 miles to Millsburgh, and 6 by land to Robertsville, where a good framed building, the M. E. Mission House, can

be had for the comfortable occupancy of the pioneers during the night. The second day's travel of 24 miles leads first to *Fennequille* (Friend's town,) 5 miles from Robertsville, then 9 to Zoda Quee's, our fast and firm friend, a town of forty houses, clean, dry, and comfortable; then 7 miles to *George Smith's* little town, and then 3 to the "City on the Hill." This *George Smith*, who is a civilized man, and one of Zoda's chiefs, is also our firm friend.

3. In the transportation of the newly arrived pioneers, every facility is at hand. Boats and hands to any reasonable number and at any, the shortest, notice, can be procured by Mr. Dennis, the Society's Agent at Monrovia. On land, Zoda's people, dependants he cannot number, are ready in scores to carry burdens, cut paths, do anything for moderate compensation.

4. The Queahs are an inoffensive, peaceable—nay, effeminate tribe—great friends to the Americans, anxious to have the settlement in their country, and all or most of their headmen, especially those of ripe years, my particular personal friends, and will aid in protecting my work, for their respect and love for me.

5. The Queahs have rice, cassava, plantains, eddoes (vulgarly called cocoa,) goats, sheep, fowls, ducks, &c., in abundance. Zoda's cassava fields are acres upon acres in extent. One eddoe hill or plant which he presented to my boys contained thirty-six roots, many of them long and thick enough to make three of the largest size white mercer potatoes; none less than one good potatoe; thus averaging at least two, in other words, seventy-two potatoes to one hill!! I am familiar with the plant, and yet I never saw the equal of this even in Trinidad, W. I., where they are raised in perfection.

6. Access to Monrovia so readily will enable us to get supplies with despatch. Every other place is necessarily dependant on Monrovia for foreign meats and bread-stuffs. It is the general depot.

7. Access so readily to Monrovia will enable us to get help in case of any trouble with the natives. This, though a most improbable thing, I will guard against in having every man—myself not exempt—well provided with the means of self-defence, and make "a show of them openly" to deter others from molesting us. But in case of an attack, the authorities at Monrovia always have the men, ammunition, and courage to go to the help of the oppressed.

In juxtaposition to this I would say of the Bassa, or *Djoe*, mountain—

1. Though high, finely timbered, and of good soil, it is hardly far enough from the

sea-board, nor sufficiently screened by high lands intervening, to shut it out from the malaria of the coast. Rev. Mr. Rambo and myself both concluded from unmistakable evidences that miasmatic influence would be felt there. The *Furblee* mountain in Queah is shut out by spur after spur, some higher, from the sea-coast.

2. It is accessible at the end of two days' journey from Bassa, but emigrants must walk three miles, on a tiresome beach, first, to take the river route, then risk their lives in the fearful rapids, unless a road be cut from Mr. Van Brun's to a point above them, and a landing, and re-embarking of themselves and effects be effected, to the no small loss of time. Then, as a half-way house to spend the night in, the Bassas afford miserable dilapidated huts with no one single inducement or comfort.

3. Neither carriers, boats, nor hands to row, can be had; all these must be imported by the Society from Monrovia, or we could not possibly get the people to the mountain for several days.

4. The Bassas are treacherous, warlike, have broken treaties with the Americans and joined their foes the Fishmen, again and again. Their own men have said, and said to me, "Don't trust them; give them a chance and they will break their word and make war."

5. The Bassas are starving; nothing can be bought among them, and a ship-load of breadstuffs would have to be landed and carried to the mountain to feed the newcomers until we could plant and raise a crop of something to eat. This very state of famine proving no small inducement to them to steal, fight and slay those who bring in food among them.

6. Access to Monrovia, the seat of government and great depot of supplies, would be an event of rare occurrence. No dependence could be placed in Edina or the Buchanans for a barrel of provisions at any time. If our supplies fail us on the mountain, and we send to any part of Bassa county, they must first send to "the Cape," and can only send when an opportunity occurs. These are very few and very far between.

7. In case of danger from the hostilities with the natives, the above mentioned places cannot help us. When attacked, as history, which cannot lie, informs us, they themselves have had to get help from Monrovia.

I cannot help thinking, in conclusion, that my course of reasoning and my final determination will meet the views of the Board. Should it be otherwise, it will only confirm me in the opinion that an unwise choice was made when they hon-

ored me with the appointment of agent in this special and laborious enterprise.—Should I meet their approval, carry out the object, build my little town, receive the pioneers, and they live and do well, and the mountain country prove the healthful region, how easy, by allowing more previous time to another than has fallen to the lot of your present hurried, driven, and overtaken agent, to effect another interior settlement on the *Djoe* mountain, within the bounds of the New Jersey territory. I am sanguine in my opinion that the success of the *first* will lead to the establishment of the second, and of many more.

While I am writing and just completing my *fourteenth* page of foolscap, my agent, Mr. Campion, announces that though we had axe-helves to make, cutlasses to grind, bill hooks to sharpen, and hoes to make handles for, yet the men have commenced to cut the new road intersecting the path to Robertsville. We shall now go ahead without interruption, hoping that the *John Stevens* will not get quite ready to sail for Africa until about the 10th instant.

I have the honor to be,

My dear sir,

Yours most respectfully,

JOHN SEYS.

Message of President Benson of Liberia.*

To the Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The period having arrived at which the law of this Republic makes it my duty to meet you, it affords me great pleasure to do so, for the purpose of making representation to your honorable department, of the foreign and domestic affairs of this Republic; as also of recommending such public measures, as I have deemed expedient under existing circumstances.

We have great cause to feel profoundly grateful to the Father of all our mercies, for his preserving care and direction of us and our public affairs through the course of another year, which has been marked by difficulties and dangers of no ordinary nature.

The ushering in of my administrative term, was a juncture fraught with many disadvantages and discouragements. About six weeks previously, at a time when this government, and especially that county, were illy prepared for such an event, a most distressing civil war had broken out between the Americo-Liberians of Sinoe county, and the aboriginal tribes, known as the Grand and Little Butaw, the Sinoe and the Blue Barree tribes inhabiting said county; which, for some time, threatened the extinction of our settlements in that section of this Republic. Three of the interior settlements had been abandoned, and two others partly destroyed by the flames of the enemy, were but feebly occupied as outer stations. The crops were nearly all destroyed: all inland communication, and consequently such supplies as the country usually afforded, were cut off: thus suddenly rendering four-fifths of the Americo-Liberians in that interesting county entirely dependent on charity for food and raiment, at a time when foreign and domestic provisions were more than fifty per cent. higher than usual; so that the

extinction of the settlements in that interesting county by war and its concomitants seemed inevitable, and was pretty generally apprehended.

But we have great cause to feel grateful, that Divine Providence has mercifully dispelled during the year, most of the clouds that presented such a portentous aspect, and has measurably caused a genial and encouraging sunshine of security, prosperity, independence, and contentedness to ensue.

The military campaign authorized and requested by you, at the last session, to be put on foot, for the purpose of chastising the aggressive tribes of Sinoe county, and for the protection of our settlements there, has been faithfully and effectually prosecuted under the able command of General John N. Lewis. The first regiment (Col. Payne) sailed from this port on the 26th of January; and the second regiment (Col. J. D. Washington) from Grand Bassa, on the 24th of the same month for Sinoe, where they were joined by the third regiment, (Col. S. Dickerson,) and took up the line of march on the 31st, to operate against the Grand and Little Butaw, the Sinoe and Blue Barree tribes, and by the 23d of February, had inflicted such a chastisement, as was necessary to carry out the object contemplated by the act; and on the 26th February embarked for home, having sustained very little numerical loss. In the prosecution of that campaign, (which, properly speaking, was but the suppression of an insurrection of heathens,) the policy was to adhere as closely as possible to that humane principle in international law, which enjoins "To do the enemy as little harm and as much good in time of war, as may under existing circumstances, accord with a sound discretion."

Considering gentlemen, the relation we

* A brief unimportant paragraph near the close omitted for want of room.

sustain to aboriginal Liberia, our great duties, responsibilities, and brilliant hopes, with respect to their future social, political, and religious welfare, it was generally regretted that measures so revolting to our feelings had to be resorted to for our own, as well as their safety and benefit.

The great pressure of business consequent upon the incipency of my administrative term, prevented my revisiting Sinoe after the return of the troops, until the 11th of June, when I was happy to find that Judge Murray, associated with commissioners, had, on the ninth, two days previously, concluded a satisfactory peace in Greenville with the Grand and Little Butaw tribes; and during my stay there, I succeeded on terms mutually satisfactory, in negotiating peace with the Blue Barree and Sinoe chiefs, who met me in the court house at Greenville for that purpose.—Copies of the terms of peace will be duly laid before the Honorable, the Senate, in which it will appear that reasonable indemnities were exacted of them; reparations sufficiently stringent, when taken in connection with the chastisement they had already received, to cause them to reflect seriously in the future before perpetrating similar aggressions; and from their general expressions of regret, exhibitions of humility, and solemn promises of future good behavior and loyalty, I cannot doubt, if a judicious course is observed by the Americo-Liberians, that that county will rest from war at least a score of years, if not perpetually. In order, however, to contribute to the perpetuation of peace, I advise that provision be made, so soon as our pecuniary circumstances will allow, for putting the settlements there, as well as elsewhere, within the Republic, in a state of defence.

A great number of our fellow citizens inhabiting that county have long since returned to their deserted villages and homes with new life and zeal, and are praiseworthy laying the foundation of a permanent prosperity and independence.

During my visit to Sinoe, I dispatched Capt. Crayton via Butaw, with friendly assurances to Joe Weah, an interior chief, with whom for many years we have been on the most friendly terms; the obstruction of whose intercourse to our settlements by the Butaws, who had been waging war against him for several years for that purpose, has proven very retarding to the prosperity of our settlements for years; and the interposition of this government so as to establish free intercourse, contributed in a great measure to the assumption, by the Butaw tribes, of the late hostile attitude towards us.—

These friendly assurances were cordially reciprocated by Joe Weah and tribes contiguous, and a proposition was made by him, and an understanding had, that, as former obstructions were now removed, a good road be opened from our settlements to his town; in the prosecution of which he pledged the co-operation of his people. It is said by those who have visited it, to be a healthy, fertile, well-watered and timbered country, furnishing an abundance of rice at all seasons, and with contiguous sections abounding with many valuable commodities.

I visited Grand Cape Mount early in May, for the purpose of regulating matters at Robertsport, as well as to bring about a cessation of hostilities among the seaboard tribes of that country. I am happy to inform you that I succeeded in making peace between the two principal belligerents, George Cane and Far Forney; and the long obstructed intercourse between them was re-opened and has not been obstructed since: both chiefs have since died, the former last month, and the latter during the month of June.

The term of the enlistment of the volunteers to Robertsport having expired on the first of April, they had become discouraged by the impoverished state of the country induced by constant war; and their discouragement was augmented by their continued disappointment, in an accession by immigration; but I could not for a moment entertain the idea of an abandonment of that promising settlement, after so large an expenditure by government for its establishment. I had, therefore, to assume the responsibility of continuing their rations for four months beyond the original term of enlistment, by which time, I indulged the hope that the settlement would be strengthened by immigration, with the understanding that they remain there as permanent settlers. I also assured them, should circumstances require them to be called into actual service up there this year, I had no doubt that you would authorize their adequate compensation.

Though it is possible, we may find it necessary at some future day, to chastise some of the more interior tribes of that section of country, for persisting in the prosecution of their predatory wars, on which they have so long depended for livelihood, yet for the present, it is a very highly gratifying fact, that peace so generally prevails within our borders, and that the aborigines are manifestly increasing in their respect for, and loyalty to this government; and are encouragingly progressing in those principles of civiliza-

tion that are destined to elevate them to social and religious blessings as well as to national greatness.

During the month of March, I sent up a surveyor to lay out the city of Robertsport, who returned in the month of May, with a certificate from the General Superintendent, stating that four hundred and sixteen lots had been laid off. I am happy to say, that about one hundred of the immigrants by the Elvira Owen were landed there early in September, under the supervision of the Rev. John Seys, Special Agent of the American Colonization Society; and one of the fine commodious receptacles brought out by the same vessel, has been erected at that place for the accommodation of successive companies of immigrants. The volunteers and immigrants have drawn their town lots, and are praiseworthy converting that wilderness into civilized habitations. I know of no seaboard settlement in Liberia possessing more and greater advantages. As it was deemed advisable that the farms be apportioned of lands up the country, which can be reached by ascending the bay and river, I have deferred their assignment until such time as the present settlement shall have acquired sufficient numerical force for self-protection; meanwhile there is sufficient public land contiguous to Robertsport, that the settlers can cultivate for the present with more convenience, profit and safety.

I beg to invite your attention to the propriety of making suitable provisions for the administration and government of the local affairs at Cape Mount.

In case you are pleased to constitute it a distinct county, in compliance with the petition of its inhabitants, and will invest it with the usual county officers and organizations, then my duty will be plain: but should it not be made a separate county, then it will be necessary for you to make special provisions for the administration and government of their local affairs, so as to obviate in some degree, the great inconvenience and expense that would in such case result from their being so distant from the county seat, and the poor facilities for communication and transportation. In either case, I advise that you constitute Robertsport a port of entry and delivery.

The Rev. John Seys, well known as a devoted christian missionary for a long time in Liberia, arrived in the ship Elvira Owen in the month of August, as Special Agent of the American Colonization Society; and among other important duties, he is charged with the mission, by permission of this government, of making ex-

ploration interior, for the purpose of selecting a suitable locality for the formation of an interior settlement, with a view of testing the comparative healthiness of our seaboard and interior in the acclimation of immigrants. This laudable enterprise was originated some years ago, by the New Jersey Colonization Society; but circumstances have prevented its prosecution hitherto. I am sanguine that its prosecution under well considered and judicious provisions meets your cordial approbation—and as this government has not as yet, to my knowledge, formally signified its concurrence in the measure, I beg to invite your attention to it at this session. I have already advised the Society of the propriety of a sufficient expenditure by them, in order to provide adequately for the security of said settlement. I shall be pleased to carry out any recommendation of yours in this matter.

I beg to invite your attention, at an early day of your session, to the communication of the 19th of April, 1855, addressed to the President of this Republic, by Governor Wright, President of the State Board of Colonization of Indiana, in reference to their procurement of land in Liberia, at a fixed price, for the purpose of making additional grants to immigrants from that State, to the quantity of land allowed immigrants by the existing laws of Liberia; as also soliciting information on other important matters connected with the future operations of said Society. As the operations of the Board have no doubt been retarded in consequence of your action on that communication not having been consummated at your last session, and as a reply will be awaited with some anxiety, at an early day after this commencement of your session, I beg that you will give it your earliest attention.

I have also to invite your attention to the matter in dispute between the ex-collector of customs of this port, and Capt. Josiah Webber, of Salem, Mass., U. S. A., in reference to an amount of duties he was required to pay on a quantity of ardent spirits landed in this Republic after the first day of May, 1855, on which he claims to have paid duties previously, under the operation of the law immediately preceding that date; and he now asks a refundment of the last amount paid; and as this can be done only by a special act of yours, I believe that the subject will receive such attention and action as justice demands. As this matter was submitted to you at the last session, and remains among the unfinished business, you are in possession of the documents connected therewith.

In the month of August, there were furnished by the Secretary of State, to H. B. M. Government, on official application, the tariff of this Republic, also the value of the different foreign coins circulating within the same. The latter, in the absence of any statute fixing their value, were based upon usage. I advise the regulation of their value within this Republic by law at this session, so as to secure a legal uniformity in their valuation throughout the State. I also beg, that you will constitute the copper coin, procured by this government, partly through the beneficence of the late lamented S. Gurney, Esq., a legal tender of this Republic; and that you will authorize the issue and circulation of such an amount of the engraved bills of this Republic, as you may deem accordant with a sound policy under existing circumstances.

I have to call your attention to the "bounty land bill," which passed both houses nearly at the close of your last session; the which, from some objectionable features and provisions, was not approved. Without adverting to all I consider objectionable in it, I will simply invite your attention to the fact, that the act actually places it out of the power of its intended beneficiaries to dispose of their bounty lands, in case they wish to do so; which I cannot believe to have been the intention of the framers of the bill, but was an oversight, through the great pressure and hurry at the time of its passage. This feature would render at least two-thirds of the claims entirely unavailing to the claimants, for reasons too manifest to need mentioning here. I beg, therefore, your reconsideration of the bill, and that you make such amendments as will carry out more satisfactorily, the very commendable object contemplated.

I have also to recommend the passage of a law defining citizenship of this Republic; that is, as to what shall constitute one a citizen of this Republic; as well as making provisions for carrying the same into effect. The passage of such a law should not be delayed longer, if we would obviate serious difficulties, not only among ourselves, but with foreign powers; a warning against which, we have had this year, in the attempt of the notorious A. T. Woods.

I have to further recommend, that you so amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the appointment of surveyors for each county, and defining their duties," approved January 30th, 1855, as to require persons who may order land surveyed through the Land Commissioner,

to pay the expense of surveying the same, provided the person thus ordering does not appear and have the said land sold at the succeeding Quarterly Court; and that the Land Commissioner be authorized to adopt such measures, as will insure its prompt and immediate collection.

The increase of cases of larceny within the Republic the last two years manifestly proves, that the statutory provisions made for its punishment, approved January 9th, 1854, are not sufficiently stringent.—The bare requisition of fourfold if detected, will likely always prove a temptation to the committal of such acts, by the dishonest, acute speculator. If the thief can satisfy himself, that the chances of his escape are good for five out of six, he will be encouraged to prosecute the business for a livelihood. It is highly important, gentlemen, that the law at once be made more effective, so as to timely check this growing evil.

I have to request your authorization of the appointment of one or more discreet persons in each county, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine such native complaints and misunderstandings, as are usually referred to the chief executive; and that you define the duties and jurisdiction of these officers, as well as the compensation of such of them, as may not be the regularly appointed general superintendents of counties. And as the aborigines living adjacent to our settlements perform no public duty, nor contribute otherwise directly to the support of the government; and as they claim and receive the protection of this government, which on an average, spends thousands of dollars annually, settling their misunderstandings, one with another, and in affording them protection, I therefore recommend, that a reasonable tax be imposed on them, to assist in defraying these expenses; and that you define and authorize the organization of a system that will promptly and effectually secure the desired object.

Gentlemen, I have also to invite your attention, in a somewhat cursory manner, to the propriety of making the following amendments and additions to the judiciary code. I deem it unnecessary to offer any arguments in commendation of them, as they will no doubt readily commend themselves to your experienced and discriminating judgments.

1st. A law defining the method by which suits shall be brought against this government—vide 17th section of the bill of rights.

2d. A law of descent, or hereditary succession.

3d. A law requiring, within a given time, the public record of conveyances and other documents involving title to land, in order to their validity.

4th. A law providing for a more efficient organization of the militia of this Republic.

It affords me great pleasure to communicate to you, that nothing has occurred during the year to interrupt the tranquility of our foreign relations; and so far as I am cognizant, the most friendly feelings subsist between this government and all nations. This very desirable state of things has been greatly contributed to by the very commendable deportment of the foreign functionaries residing in the Republic, who, while they have zealously guarded the interest of their respective governments, have so demeaned themselves, as to have secured the confidence, respect, and best feelings of this government.

In the month of June, Dr. J. Z. Forney, Esq., arrived in this city, bearing a commission of United States Commercial Agent for Monrovia, and parts adjacent; and was received by this government in the month of July, after the requisite correspondence and understanding were had with him. Any further information, gentlemen, you may require with respect to this matter, will be duly laid before you.

I have the pleasure of informing you, that ratifications of the Hanseatic treaty were exchanged in London, by G. Ralston, Esq., on behalf of this government, on the 13th of May; copies of which have been duly received at the State department.

In the month of April last, the Hon. J. J. Roberts, intending to make a visit to Europe, was commissioned *chargé de affaires* of this government, accredited near the court of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of France; and having been duly recognized by that magnanimous nation, was enabled through his efficient ministry, to make such representations of the character, object, and claims of this infant Republic, as could not fail to make a true and favorable impression.

His Majesty, true to that magnanimity and benevolence that have hitherto characterized his reign, entertained up to the date of the last advices from our minister, his wonted feelings of friendship towards this infant Republic, and evinced a disposition to contribute to his welfare.

The special duties with which our minister was charged, were to exchange ratifications of the French treaty; to procure of the French government the gift of the promised small vessel of war, and to ad-

just and settle the claims of our Consul General at Paris. I regret that he has not been able to consummate the prosecution of all these duties timely, for me to make full report to you of the issue, at this commencement of your session.

I have the gratification, however, of informing you that he succeeded in settling the claims made on this government by our Consul General at Paris, by the payment of two hundred and fifty dollars in addition to the thousand dollars appropriated for that purpose at your last session, of which I beg your approval.—Through the kindness of Mr. Woermann, of Hamburgh, the thousand uniforms presented by the French government have been shipped for this city, and are daily expected.

I am happy to inform you, that on the arrival of the Elvira Owen, I received, through the agency of the American Colonization Society, a valuable library, with surgical instruments and human skeleton, (constituting nine cases,) which were bequeathed to this Republic by the late lamented Dr. Kittredge, of Portsmouth, N. H., who, I learn, has been Liberia's unswerving friend for many years. This bequest is valued at five thousand dollars, and I am sure, will ever be gratefully remembered, and duly appreciated by this government.

I also received early in the year, from Liberia's unrivaled and well known benefactor, Benjamin Coates, Esq., a large and beautiful lithographic picture of the Senate of the United States in 1850, which he kindly presents to the Honorable, the Senate of this Republic.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to state further, that through the instrumentality of the Rev. A. Crummell, who communicated with friends in the United States on that subject, an amount has been generously contributed for the erection of a library building in this city; and he is fully authorized by the donors to commence the same so soon as procurement of a lot for that purpose can be made of government. The Rev. gentlemen, accordingly, made application to me for a lot nearly four months ago; and in course of conversation it occurred to me, that notwithstanding he is not as yet advised as to their plans relative to the control and management of the library, yet, as it cannot be reasonably supposed, that it will be of a private or sectarian character, but is simply the product of benevolent hearts for the general good of Liberia, you would readily allow its erection on the corner, or some other spot of the government square, as being the most convenient.

and suitable place. I will, at an early day, transmit to you a copy of the Rev. gentleman's communication with me on the subject; and as the work has been delayed several months for the purpose of procuring your formal consent to its erection there, I am sanguine, gentlemen, that you have not the least disposition to retard a moment longer, an enterprise so very laudable—so very pregnant with blessings to the present, as well as future generations of this Republic.

I have the gratification to inform you, that in conformity to an act entitled "An act authorizing the settling of land difficulties in the settlement of Caldwell, and survey of lands in all the settlements of this Republic, where difficulties exist," approved January 28th, 1855, I have succeeded, through the obliging disposition and efficient services of the Hon. D. B. Warner, Secretary of State, in settling the most intricate land difficulties at Clay Ashland and vicinity, and have made new assignments to most of those who have been ousted by the adjustment. I also appointed two commissioners for Caldwell in September, as provided in the said act, who finished their labors and issued the necessary certificates by the first of October; and the surveyor has been employed more than a fortnight re-surveying that township, and surveying the farm lands to be apportioned, agreeable to the provisions of the said act.

I also have the gratification of communicating to you, that in conformity to an act entitled "An act authorizing a just apportionment of land to be surveyed for the citizens at New Georgia," approved January 30th, 1855, I have had eighty-seven farms, comprising four hundred and ninety-eight acres, laid off in the vicinity of New Georgia; and apportionments have been made to those New Georgians who were found deficient of the quantity to which they were by law entitled.

I made the effort, as soon I could this year, to have your resolution executed, which passed at your last session, authorizing and requesting the compilation of the laws of the Republic, including those of that session, together with our treaties, &c. &c. I am happy to say that Major Erskine, whose services I was fortunate to secure as compiler, is progressing finely. I have contracted to have a thousand copies printed, one-third of which have already passed through the press; and unless the work be delayed by your order, so as to include the laws of this session in the volume, the entire printing will have been finished before the close of this session.

It is also my duty to inform you, that in compliance with your resolution, approved January 11th, 1856, authorizing the purchase of a President's Mansion, the Secretary of the Treasury under my direction contracted for and purchased the mansion of the Ex-President, at a cost of eleven thousand dollars, to be paid in annual instalments of one thousand dollars and six per cent. interest. Two thousand dollars of the amount have been paid this year, leaving now a balance of nine thousand. The purchase includes nearly two town lots. It is a building which, with occasional repairs, will serve the purpose of this government for many years to come. I shall communicate with you further with respect to this building before the close of your session.

Captain Reid Cooper, of the Liberia Government Schooner Lark, represents that vessel as needing a thorough repair, which she must necessarily undergo before the ensuing rains, provided she is to remain on this coast next year. It is almost impossible to give her such repairs on this coast as she needs; and I am not as yet cognizant of any means by which we can have this desirable object effected in England or the United States; though her commander states that she can safely make a voyage to either of those countries during the ensuing summer. Should our minister to France succeed in procuring a small vessel of war from His Majesty, it will not entirely supersede the necessity of the repair, for the Lark has been too useful and is now too fine a vessel to be suffered to go to wreck. I solicit, therefore, your favorable consideration of the estimate and communication with respect to her, that will be laid before you at a convenient day of your session.

I have also to state, that the counties of Grand Bassa and Sinoe stand very much in need of a jail, each. The expense to government of renting private apartments in the County of Grand Bassa, in which to keep prisoners, almost amounts to a sufficient sum in two years to erect a suitable jail. I solicit your appropriation of moderate amounts for the erection of those two buildings, and that you authorize the sale of the present public building that is used as a jail in Greenville, in case I shall find it advisable.

The subject of education should by no means escape attention, though I can promise only a cursory notice of it on this occasion. I am happy to say that there is no abatement of benevolence and zeal on the part of our foreign friends, to assist in adequately providing for our educational interests; and we should, as a people, feel

very grateful, and entertain the kindest feelings towards the foreign teachers residing within this Republic, who with much sacrifice of health, as well as of domestic and social enjoyment, are praiseworthy laboring for the moral and intellectual improvement of our youth. It is also very gratifying to know that some of the schools now in operation, and in contemplation, are to be conducted on the manual labor system: a system of operation that has been hitherto a great desideratum. While being so very liberally assisted by foreign benevolence, it occurs to me that it is not only a wise policy, but the imperative duty of this government, to support at least a good common school in each of our settlements, and to compel parents and guardians to give their children and wards no less than a definite number of years schooling.

I regret that the state of our finances does not justify, at this session, the recommendation to any extent of such measures as I deem best promotive of our agricultural interest. It is however a very gratifying fact, that an increased interest has awakened this year in that important department. This is manifest in the increased extent, as well as systematical arrangement, of a number of the farms within the state, which has been induced to a great extent by the importation of increased facilities for cultivation and manufacturing.

I will venture, however, to recommend the appropriation of two or three hundred dollars, to assist in defraying the expense of holding a national fair next December, in the government square of this city; as also to assist in awarding premiums to the best producers. I have no doubt that this measure will prove the incipient step to the formation of a state agricultural society by our enterprising citizens, having its county auxiliaries, and holding its regular annual fairs; and thus, in imitation of the enterprising citizens of other civilized nations, encouraging one another, inciting a commendable spirit of rivalry, as well as dispensing throughout the state such useful information as will powerfully tell upon the interests of this rising Republic.

In connection with this subject, I am happy to say, that some of our enterprising citizens organized themselves into a company this year for the purpose of facilitating intercourse and transportation to and from the interior, by opening roads — which they purpose, I learn, to be conducted under well digested plans and regulations. This enterprise, if judiciously and energetically prosecuted, cannot fail

to rapidly promote our commercial and agricultural interest, as well as greatly conduce to the spread of civilization and christianity to the interior tribes. I am sanguine that this company, when duly recognized by you, will receive such countenance and encouragement as a wise policy shall dictate.

The organization of some well digested and effective system, by which unobstructed intercourse to and from the wealthy sections of our interior might be secured, has hitherto been a desideratum. The principal barrier has been a want of means for opening a highway, and for the adequate compensation of discreet and enterprising agents, to be located at suitable points, and to itinerate as occasion may require, for the purpose of carrying out the very humane and laudable provision contained in the 15th section of the 5th article of the constitution of this Republic, which recognizes as a cherished object of this government the improvement of the native tribes, their advancement in the arts of agriculture and husbandry; and which provides that the President shall appoint discreet persons to make periodical tours among them, for the purpose of calling their attention to and instructing them in those wholesome branches of industry, so soon as the legislature can make provision for that purpose by the appropriation of money.

Without mentioning other valuable commodities of our interior, I invite your attention to the one article of cotton. It is an unquestionable fact, that our interior tribes manufacture hundreds of thousands of domestic cloths annually, which must consume several millions pounds of raw cotton; thousands of these cloths, through much difficulty, find their way down to the seaboard annually; but if the communication was kept open, and they could be assured of a safe transit, and were encouraged by discreet and influential agents to increased cultivation of that useful article, in a very few years, millions of pounds would be brought down annually and exported; as also would other valuable commodities find their way down. Gentlemen, you will perhaps pardon me for being so sanguine and apparently enthusiastic on this subject, when I inform you, that I can well remember when not a thousand gallons of palm oil were to be bought annually on the entire line of coast (400 miles) between Shebar and Cape Palmas; but by encouragement it has long since increased to an annual exportation of a million of gallons. Equally rapid has the ground-nut trade increased by encouragement, within a few years, in Sierra Leone;

and it is well known, that the natives of the interior are more industrious, ingenious, intelligent and friendly than the seaboard tribes. This is a subject that cannot fail to interest the christian and commercial world; and I hope the mere outline of facts I have attempted, will induce such inquiry and investigation on the part of the speculator and philanthropist, as will not only lead to the discovery of facts far more interesting than those I have stated, but to such a tangible manifestation of that interest as will, through the instrumentality of this government, happily subserve the cause of commerce, civilization and christianity on this continent.

Gentlemen, I have next to perform the very painful duty of announcing to you, that both Church and State have sustained almost irreparable loss in the decease of several distinguished citizens since your last session:—Hon. George R. Ellis, senator for this county; the Hon. Ex-Senator Charles Henry, and Col. James D. Washington, of Grand Bassa County; and the Hon. Judge Murry, of Sinoe County; have all been taken away from us within the course of the last three months. No eulogy from me is necessary to elevate your estimate of their character and worth. The loss of them is regarded by all who were acquainted with them, as a great national calamity, and their praise will stand forth in living characters upon the pages of our national history. * * *

Gentlemen, I beg to bring my communication to a close, after I shall have stated that the past was of necessity a year of unprecedented expense to this government; and which has been keenly felt in the pecuniary pressure that obtained throughout the state. Had it not been for the expenditure of government for the formation of a settlement at Grand Cape Mount, and two or three other expenditures not properly belonging to the current expenses, the expense of the Sinoe war could have been met without embarrassment; but having all these expenses to meet, in addition to the current expenses, without the aid of a dollar from abroad in our great emergency, it is but reasonable to suppose, that under such circumstances, government would have been embarrassed in its operations. I am happy, however, to be able to inform you that the hasty apprehensions of some, as to the inextricability of this government from its present liabilities, shorter than three or four years, are unfounded in fact: of which you will be satisfied by the very concise statement I now proceed to give, of the receipts and disbursements of government for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1856. The Secretary of the

Treasury will at an early day of your session, submit for your inspection and further information, full and detailed accounts of the same; which will also be published in a suitable, condensed form.

Receipts	-	-	-	\$42,644	44
Disbursements	-	-	-	59,349	76
Excess of Disbursements	-	-	-	16,705	32

It is proper that I should state for your information that the sum of \$14,000, for the rent and purchase of a President's Mansion, is included in the above disbursements; which, if subtracted—it being payable in annual instalments of \$1,000—would leave an excess of about \$3,000 above the receipts. As before stated, this amount of \$14,000, was during the year reduced to \$9,000, which we hope to be able to cancel this year, so as to avoid nine years' interest.

It is also very gratifying to me to be able to communicate, to you, that the revenue of the last fiscal year has advanced twenty-five per cent. on that of the preceding; thus evidently showing an encouraging increase of our commerce amidst the troublesome and pressing times of the year, and which is but another indication of the special interposition of Divine Providence in our emergencies.

Though we have reason to believe that our commerce and revenue will continue to increase gradually, yet, gentlemen, as there is so much that can be profitably done by government if in possession of the requisite means, and as the Executive is usually charged by your honorable department with the annual prosecution of so many responsible, important, and expensive duties, the prompt execution of which is expected by the public, from the fact that appropriations are made to meet these expenses, yet as there are seldom adequate ways and means devised to raise the amount of these annual appropriations, I beg particularly to invite your attention to this subject at this session, so that in the future, the ways and means devised for raising the annual revenue, will harmonize with the annual appropriations.

Indulging the hope as I do, that the public finances will be in a more healthy condition during the present fiscal year than they were the last, and as a consequence, there will be a diminution of my cares and anxieties, I will no doubt have more time, and be better prepared to give the subject of Ways and Means, as also kindred subjects, more thought; which, with the aid of increased experience, may enable me at a future period, to render you efficient aid in the performance of this important part of your work.

Will you now permit me, gentlemen, to

assure you, that you shall have my cordial co-operation for the dispatch of the very important business of the session; and I sincerely hope that you will be so endowed with wisdom, and every other divine qualification, as that your session will prove harmonious and profitable: a session that

will be highly creditable to yourselves, and satisfactory to your constituents; and thus effect great honor upon our country in particular, and our race in general.

STEPHEN ALLEN BENSON.

Government House,
Monrovia, Dec. 3. 1856.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February, 1857.

VERMONT.

Sheldon—Rev. Charles Duren... 1 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Henniker—A. D. L. F. Connor,
\$15; Horace Childs, \$5; Mrs.
M. L. N. Connor, \$4; Alex.
W. Connor, \$3; Washington
Berry, \$1, by J. M. R. Eaton. 28 00
Hopkinton—J. G. M. Foss.. 2 00
Dunbarton—Edward P. Leach.. 1 00

31 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Auburn—Benjamin Wisner..... 3 00

By Rev. J. Orcutt:—

Boston—Members of the Society
of Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop,
D. D., to constitute him and
his wife life members of the
Am. Col. Soc., \$60; members
of the Society of Rev. Chand-
ler Robbins, D. D., to consti-
tute him a life member, \$30;
members of the Society of Rev.
Rufus J. Ellis, to constitute
him a life member, \$30; mem-
bers of the Society of Rev. T.
Starr King, to constitute him a
life member, \$30..... 150 00

153 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. G. Barker:—

Providence—Moses B. Ives, Robt.
H. Ives, each \$25; Mrs. A.
& Daughter, \$20; H. N. Slater,
\$15; Julia Bullock, Thomas
Harkness, Cash, Geo. Hait,
A. D. & J. Y. Smith, each
\$10; E. W. Howard, \$15;
Elizabeth Waterman, Mrs. S.
A. Paine, Elizabeth Angell, E.
P. Mason, Mrs. Benj. Aborn,
R. P. Dunn, Hon. Ira Cowee,
each \$5; Edward A. Green,
H. A. Rogers, Frederick Ful-
ler, each \$4; William Field,
Josiah Seagrave, jr., Mrs. J.
H. Mason, Rufus Waterman,
H. W. Gardner, Jos. Rogers,
each \$3; Gilbert Congdon,
Richard Waterman, Avis L.
Harris, Phebe Harris, each
\$2; C. C. Cooke, Thos. Phil-

lips, each \$1; O. A. Reed, 50
cents..... 225 50

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. William Warren:—

Middletown—H. G. Hubbard, \$30;
Col. Mansfield, U. S. Army,
E. H. Roberts, H. S. Word,
E. A. Russell, each \$10; Rev.
J. Taylor, Dr. Casey, Hub-
bard Brothers, A. Hubbard,
R. Johnson, each \$5; Hon.
E. F. Johnson, \$7; Hon. B.
Douglass, \$3; Rev. Mr. Dud-
ley, A. G. Pease, Smith Ben-
hen & Bandun, Dr. Wood-
ward, A. Atkins, Dea. Sum-
mer, G. Newton, N. V. Fa-
gan, ea. \$2; J. O. Hayden, E.
Hubbard, ea. \$1; Prof. Brew-
er, 50 cents. From ladies to
colonize a liberated slave, as
follows: Miss E. Hubbard,
Mrs. H. S. Ward, each \$10;
Mrs. E. H. Roberts, Mrs. S.
Russell, Mrs. W. Pratt, Mrs.
Dr. Crane, each \$5; Mrs. E.
A. Russell, \$4; Mrs. J. H. F.
Mansfield, Mrs. E. F. John-
son, each \$2; Mrs. Macumber,
Mrs. M. F. Lewis, Mrs. Ty-
ler, Miss M. Hubbard, Mrs.
G. O. Russell, Miss E. J.
Cotton, Miss J. R. Cooper,
Mrs. E. A. Ward, Cash, each
\$1; Mrs. Spencer, Misses
Brewer, each \$1.50; Miss M.
Russell, Miss F. Roberts, E.
H. Roberts, Mrs. Abby Hub-
bard, each 50 cents; Female
Col. Society, \$14.50; Mrs. My-
ers, 25 cts..... 203 25

Mystic—Charles Mallory, Mrs.
M. L. Randall and son, each
\$10; C. H. Mallory, John
Hyde, each \$5; Mrs. J. S.
Stoddard, W. S. Smith, Judge
Fish, Cash, each \$2; M. Man-
ning, O. D. Wightman, H.
Harding, Miss E. S. White,
James Gallop, D. D. Mallory,
Capt. Fish, B. F. Palmer, A.
C. Tift, Mrs. M. Randall, E.
P. Randall, Cash, each \$1;

John Gallop, Cash, each 50 cts.	51 00
<i>Meriden</i> —Parker Brothers, \$50 ; J. Pratt, \$10; H. Merriman, J. J. Butler, each \$5; Dea. Boothe, \$4; Dea. Sanford, J. H. Pratt, each \$2; C. F. Beck- ley, 50 cts.	78 50
<i>Portland</i> —D. Russell, Col. Covell, J. Hall, each \$5.	15 00
<i>Cromwell</i> —Dea. Stevens, Miss M. L. Latimer, each \$1; E. Stevens, J. M. Waters, each 50 cts.	3 00
<i>Westfield</i> —James O. Smith.	5 00

NEW YORK. 355 75

<i>New York City</i> —From the New York State Col. Society, being balance to the credit of said So- ciety in the hands of the agent at Monrovia, Liberia, on ac- count of shipment in the barque Estelle, and by said Society transferred to the A. C. S.	1,045 76
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NEW JERSEY.

<i>Princeton</i> —From a friend, by Rev. J. Orcutt.	20 00
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DELAWARE.

<i>Newark</i> —W. A. Crawford.	10 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington</i> —J. P. Ingle, annual donation.	10 00
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GEORGIA.

<i>Augusta</i> —Robert Campbell, Esq. MISSISSIPPI.	25 00
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By Rev. Dr. Bacon :—

<i>Clinton</i> —Major John H. Norton, \$10; Col. Wm. H. Hinton, \$20.	30 00
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TENNESSEE.

<i>Blountsville</i> —Samuel Rhea, by Hon. A. G. Watson.	10 00
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OHIO.

Coll'ns in the following places by Rev. B. O. Plimpton :—	
<i>Rootstown</i> , \$5 ; <i>Bedford</i> , \$10 ; <i>Twinsburgh</i> , \$2.50 ; <i>Wellsville</i> , \$9.25 ; <i>Farfield</i> , \$2 ; <i>Petersburg</i> , \$6.52 ; <i>Lowell</i> , \$3 ; <i>Bedford</i> , \$6.- 39 ; <i>Coitsville</i> , \$4 ; <i>Steubenville</i> , \$7 ; <i>Lagrange</i> , \$3 ; <i>Warren</i> , \$1 ; <i>Smithfield</i> , \$20 ; <i>Richmond</i> , \$5 ; <i>Hammonssville</i> , \$13 ; <i>Springfield</i> , \$10 ; <i>New Lisbon</i> , \$6.13 ; <i>Hud- son</i> , \$13 ; <i>St. Onsgsville</i> , \$12 ; <i>At- water</i> , \$7.50 ; <i>Cleveland</i> , \$25 ; <i>Niles</i> , \$5 ; <i>Brooklin</i> , \$1 ; <i>Wads- worth</i> , \$7 ; <i>Gates' Mills</i> , \$4 ; <i>Elkton</i> , \$61.	249 29

Total contributions. \$2,166 30

FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT.— <i>Burlington</i> —Job Ly- man, for 1857.	1 00
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MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Springfield</i> — Dea. Daniel Reynolds, for '57, by Rev. J. Orcutt, \$1. <i>Med- field</i> —Mrs. Rachel H. Crane, to Sept. '58, \$2. <i>Auburn</i> — Benj. Wiser, to Jan. '58, \$2..	5 00
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RHODE ISLAND.— <i>Woonsocket</i> — From Arno'd Spear, \$1, for Repos. for 1857, by Rev. T. A. Taylor. <i>Providence</i> —By Capt. Geo. Barker : John R. Burrows, C. C. Cooke, W. Coggeshall, R. J. Arnold, Thos. Phillips, W. Whittaker, Abner Gay, jr., Stephen Ar- nold, Edward A. Green, Oren A. Reed, Resolved Waterman, Mrs. Pardon Miller, Benjamin White, each \$1, to Jan. 1858, Mrs. S. A. Paine, \$1, to Aug. '57, Richard Waterman, \$3, to Jan. '58, T. J. Stead, \$5, to July, '59, L. P. Child, \$5, to Jan. 61, W. Field, Josiah Sea- grave, jr., Joseph Rogers, Avis L. Harris, Henry W. Gard- ner, each \$2, to Jan. '58, H. A. Rogers, \$1, to Jan. '57, Rufus Waterman, \$2, to July, '57, Gilbert Congdon, \$3, to July, 57.	44 00
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CONNECTICUT.— <i>Danbury</i> —Miss M. E. Phillips, to Jan. '59.	1 00
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NEW YORK.— <i>New York City</i> — Estate of A. Lamb, in full.	5 83
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PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Carlisle</i> —James Hamilton, to Jan. 1858, \$2.— <i>Beaver</i> —From the estate of J. Allison, in full, \$3.	5 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.— <i>George- town</i> —Miss Kate Redin, to Apr. '58.	3 00
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VIRGINIA.— <i>Wheeling</i> —M. Nel- son, \$5, to Jan. 1, 1862. <i>Wood- stock</i> —Benjamin Swan, for '57, \$1.	6 00
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ALABAMA.— <i>Mobile</i> —Rev. A. Mc- Bryde, for 1857.	1 00
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KENTUCKY.— <i>Berea</i> —Rev. John G. Fee, \$1, for 1857. <i>Paris</i> — Noah Spears, for 1857, \$1.— <i>Pleasant Hill</i> —J. R. Bryant, to Nov. '57, \$1.	3 00
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OHIO.— <i>Cedarville</i> —U. Jeffry, for 1857.	1 00
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IOWA.— <i>Keokuk</i> —Col. Thos W. Claggett, for 1857, \$1. <i>Musca- tine</i> —J. H. Wallace, for '57, \$1	2 00
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Total Repository. 77 83

Total Contributions. 2,166 30

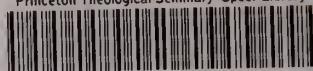
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